The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 38

DEFENSE BILL IN THE HOUSE

Crowds Throng the Galleries to Hear the Debate.

PUBLIC INTEREST AT FEVER HEAT

The Reading of the Bill Followed by Bursts of Applause.

FOUR HOURS FOR ITS DEBATE

An Objection to Its Immediate Consideration Greeted with Hisses and the Objector Compelled to Withdraw His Objections—Cannon Opens the Debate, Urging the Wisdom of the Appropriation of This Enormous Sum.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The house galleries were packed to the doors today and a long line of people unable to gain admission, surged about the corridors. Public interest in the debate on the bill appropriating fifty million dollars for national defense is on tiptoe.

On the floor almost every member was in his seat. On the faces of the leaders of both sides sat an air of stern resolution, indicating deep appreciation of the business upon which congress and the country is entering, in making this vast appropriation for possible war.

As soon as the journal was read, amid deep silence, Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee, presented as a deficiency bill, the measure appropriating $50,000,000 for national defense. Included in several other items was $100,000 for coal for naval vessels.

GREETED WITH APPLAUSE.

When the reading concluded a spontaneous outburst of applause went up from members and the galleries. Then Cannon and Sayers, the latter representing the minority of the appropriations committee, proposed an agreement, they had privately made for a three hours' general debate on the bill to be followed by one hour of debate under the five minute rule.

Congressman Barrett (Rep., Mass.) asked if an opportunity would be given for an amendment, and when Cannon replied he did not know he objected.

The objection was greeted with hisses and cries of "Vote! Vote. Barrett yielding to the urgent appeals of Republicans, withdrew his objection and the time of agreement was ratified. Cannon then took the floor and opened the debate.

CANNON SPEAKS FOR IT.

Cannon spoke calmly and briefly, explaining what was in the bill, and except the last item were strictly deficiency items. Coming to that all-absorbing item, he said in the present critical condition of affairs, the committee deemed it wise to appropriate this sum, placing its expenditure at the complete discretion of the president. He referred to the committee being unanimous in its action and had only changed the wording of the bill he presented yesterday by making the appropriations available till January 1, 1899, instead of June 30, 1899.

Cannon pointed out that the money to meet the appropriation was already in the treasury and it would not be necessary to borrow money, or increase taxation as almost any nation on earth would have to do. (Applause.) He conceded the appropriation was extraordinary, to meet contingencies, but insisted it must not be construed as threat. Nothing was further from the minds of those who reported it. It was to be placed in the hands of a wise and patriotic executive to make preparations to maintain the national honor. It was not a war measure but a peace measure. (Great applause.)

The United States could not if it could trench upon the rights of any nation on earth. (Renewed applause.)

Sayrs, (Dem.) of Texas, the ranking member of the minority of the appropriations committee, followed Cannon. His first statement to the effect that in the presence of possible danger the appropriation met with hearty and unanimous endorsement of the committee without regard to party caused great enthusiasm. Livingston, Dem., Ga.; Allen, Dem., Miss.; McRae, Dem., Miss. all strongly supported the bill and declared the south would stand by the president. Boutelle, Rep., of Maine; Hopkins, Rep., of Illinois; Grosvenor, Rep., of Ohio, followed in like strain. Such was the demand for time that it was dealt out by minutes.

All speeches breathed patriotic fervor, and many were truly eloquent. Bingham, of Pa., was greeted with hisses when he said he cared more for Lee's cool judgment than his courage.

Mann, Rep., of Illinois, created something of a sensation by declaring that the appropriation meant war, that war already existed, and that this appropriation might end it.

SPAIN'S NEW WARSHIPS.

English Newspapers Confirm the Report of Spain's Purchase.

LONDON, March 8.—English newspapers confirm the news that Spain has purchased warships. The St. James Gazette sas: "It is ascertained on very high authorities, in spite of denials, that the Spanish government has almost certainly succeeded in buying three nearly completed cruisers here and two coast defense vessels which are about to be launched in France. Experts are almost as much surprised at the success of the Madrid government in raising money as by the clever diplomacy which secured the Chilian and Brazilian cruisers of the Armstrongs, at a cost believed to be a million pounds, sterling, almost before the move was suspected. America has come to the conclusion that its naval resources are strong enough to confront Spain and is playing a waiting game."

The article points out the earliest time in which the Chilian cruiser, which cost $2,000,000 can be finished, is three months, adding that the other vessels purchased will take longer to finish, so in event of war, which will come soon is at all, the ships will be useless as international law will prevent their delivery.

The introduction in congress yesterday of a bill appropriating fifty millions for naval defense excited the utmost interest among English dealers in war munitions.

Hiram Maxim, of rapid fire gun fame, said significantly: "If the United States intended to make purchases in England she should have begun a week ago." He also admitted that he was aware that Spain had placed large orders within a week, but he declined to say whether the orders had been placed with his firm.

It is known, however, if the United States needs eight inch guns and powder she could secure a full stock at a fortnight's notice.

LONDON, March 8.—A letter from Madrid says the Spanish torpedo squadron at Cadiz will not sail for Cuba, "owing to information received from the United States and Blanco."

The papers confirming this says: "It would not be surprising were the event closely connected with the recent visits of Woodford to Gullon and Sagasta. Everyone may be assured the squadron will neither sail now nor at any time in the future."

OBITUARY.

King.

From Daily of March 8.

Dr. Daniel W. King died at 8 o'clock last night, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Rogers, No. 1824 College avenue, of general debility incident to old age. Deceased was born December 6, 1811, in Northampton, Mass., and was a descendent of John King, who came from England to America in 1811. He was educated in the public schools and academy of Northampton. In 1831 he settled at Detroit, Michigan, and in 1837 became a resident of Green Bay, Wis., where he was interested in a general store which he conducted to 1840, at which time he purchased a drug store, the first established northwest of Green Bay. This store he conducted until 1887 when he retired on account of ill health. In 1831 Mr. King joined the militia company at Detroit under command of Captain Brooks, and the following year was called out to fight the Indians of the Blackhawk Indian war, and until his death was the only living member of that company. He has served as postmaster of Green Bay, was a member of the council and also city treasurer. Socially he was a member of the F. & A. M., and was one of the organizers of the I. O. O. F. at Green Bay.

The venerable gentleman was one of the memorable landmarks of Green Bay and whose long and honorable life of over four score years beheld the most wonderful strides of civilization known to all history: he witnessed the birth of the locomotive, steamboat, telegraph, telephone and other marvelous wonders by the development of science.

And for over half a century he lived in Green Bay an honored and upright business man and his death will be learned with sorrow by the hundreds of merchants and professional men who knew him in the northern part of the state.

There survives him four daughters and two sons. There will be private funeral services at the home of Mrs. Rogers Thursday and the remains will be taken to Green Bay for burial.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, to-wit, on the 26th day of March, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at my office in the Court House in the city of Racine, county of Racine and state of Wisconsin, the petit jurors to serve at the regular April, 1898, term of the circuit court for the county of Racine, to be held at the court house in said city of Racine, on the second Monday, to-wit, on the 11th day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, will be drawn according to law.

O. E. Ahrens,
Clerk Circuit Court.

Auction Sale.

On the premises one-half mile east of Somers town hall, Wednesday, March 16, 1898, at 10 a. m., consisting of stock and farm implements. Harry Bassindale, Prop. E. R. Wilson, Auctioneer.

WOMEN IN SESSION

Convention of Woman's Clubs for the First District.

AT GOOD SHEPHERD CHURCH

An Address of Welcome by Mrs. J. S. Clement of This City—Delegates Present from Nine Different Clubs—The Proceedings of the Day.

From Daily of March 8.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Woman's clubs of the First district, was called to order at 9:30 o'clock this morning in the Good Shepherd church by Mrs. E. F. Hanson of Beloit, one of the district vice-presidents.

There was a large attendance from different parts of the district and many ladies from this city were there and delegates from the nine local clubs.

Mrs. J. S. Clement in delivering the address of welcome spoke as follows:

"Where we our betters see bearing our woes,
We scarcely think our miseries our foes.
Who alone suffers, suffers most? I' the mind
Leaving free things and happy shows behind.
But then the mind much sufferance doth o'er skip
When grief hath mates and bearing fellowshi.

When we see our "betters" heads of departments, caring woes similar to ours, our miseries lighten. Truly the mind much sufferance doth o'er skip. When grief hath mates, and bearing fellowship. Not that I would look on the gloomy side or suggest that this convention is so grevious a thing that we have only to weep with them that weep. We shall rejoice with them that do rejoice. And when a worthy president tells us how they have dug treasures out of Browning or wandered over the Elysian fields with Dante, or conquered the many difficulties of a foreign tongue or, more marvelous feat, learned to use freely and well this good old English tongue in round table discussions when we hear of cooking schools and libraries, sewing schools and circulating fiction galleries, when we hear of all the triumphs of Woman's clubs, we will have reason to rejoice with one another, and let this be our excuse for meeting.

The child, growing up alone in the country, with few friends aside from those he finds in nature, grows thoughtful in his solitude, poetical in his communings with nature, strong with that life which pulses through woods and fields, winds and snows and imports its vital energy to his unfolding spirit, full of those resources which are begotten in the child left to his own devices, but there comes a time when he longs to know the world afar, to see cities and men, to exchange ideas with his fellows who have lived a different life and he breaks away from the old home to find what his soul craves Usually he is the better for this intercourse; sometimes he forgets the subtle charm of the old life though its influence can never die away. But if he is a true lover, he turns back often, at least in thought, to the life which meant so much to him in spite of its apparent privations. Is not this often the history of our clubs. They begin in a little circle of congenial spirits who aspired to help one another, and to gain what they could from books, or work in some modest way, and who lived like the child, contented, strong and growing wiser than they knew, until one day the call came, "Be federated, know what every one else is doing, send delegates and learn: come out into the world, and you will never go back into your old life to stay."

Being philosophical, as all women's clubs are, they accept the inevitable. They send delegates, they federate, they buy pins and badges and reports, they say, "We must enlarge our horizon. They form departments and begin to reform the world.

The Woman's club of Racine is in that condition of youthful enthusiasm and calls vigorously upon older and younger clubs alike to share in this enthusiasm and sympathize with this state of mind which clamors so loudly for fellowship.

We want to know what others are doing; to learn how they feel and live; to exchange experiences and we hope that we shall all be benefited, in spite of the secret longing in some hearts, for the quiet afternoons when a little company of five or six communed peacefully, all unconscious of their fellow club women who had not yet thought of federation.

But just as we know that the broken life will come to the growing man, so we accept seriously the broader club life with its added responsibilities, and counsel together that we may now wisely bear these responsibilities.

It is with a most earnest desire to learn and to be helpful, that we welcome you, friends, to our city, to our homes, and, to our room this morning and assured in advance that, we are very, very grateful to you all for setting aside other duties to be with us today and for helping us to attain that spirit of loving fellowship, which wholly made ours would answer so many vexed questions, solve so many of the perplexing problems which confront us, as we are trying humbly to do the little which has fallen to our share.

In the name of the Woman's club of Racine gladly do I welcome you, sincerely beg your patience and lovingly implore your charity in all your judgments, fully believing that as ye give so shall ye be blessed in your receiving.

Mrs. E. F. Hansen in responding thanked the ladies of Racine in behalf of the guests assembled for their kind invitation and cordial welcome, and hospitality of the people of the metropolis of the district. She hoped the convention would be enjoyable and profitable and that all might take home with them some valued information gained also that they would go away indebted, but in time would reciprocate.

Reports were then received from the eight federated clubs.

Kenosha was represented by Mrs. Dr. Mears, who stated that when the club was started there were twenty-five members, and the membership has been limited to 75 members.

The Beloit federation of clubs was represented by Miss Douglass: The Beloit club was organied in 1894 and has done good work in that city.

Other clubs represented were: Emerson club of Whitewater, by Agnes H. Saulsbury, Olio club of Delavan; Woman's Literary club of Evansville; Woman's club of Racine by Mrs. J. S. Clement. The report by Mrs. Clement indicated a very satisfactory growth in membership, and very gratifying work in the establishment of two auxiliary libraries.

The West Side Monday club of Beloit was represented by Miss Lord: Woman's Literary club of Darlington, by Mrs. Gray.

There were remarks from members of unfederated clubs by Mrs. Winans of Janesville, the oldest historical club, being organizd in 1876; Monday club of Burlington, by Mrs. Turner; Elkhorn Historical club; Alpha club, of Whitewater, by Mrs. Clark; Minnieska club, of Whitewater, by Miss Barnard; Monday club of Racine by Mrs. Brown; Home Reading Circle, Racine; German club of Racine, by Mrs. H. Schulte; Saturday club of Beloit, by Mrs. Pentland; East End club of Beloit; Monday club of Delavan, Tuesday club of Racine, by Mrs. Hart; Dante Circle, Racine.

The discussion on mixed clubs was then introduced by Mrs. Henry G. Mitchell, of Racine, and several of the ladies entered into the discussion, favoring mixed clubs. Mrs. A. J. Pierce of Racine told of the success of the Racine Musical-Literary club.

One of the representatives from Monroe, told of the success attained by the Woman's club there in having an amusement room connected with the public library, which was of great service in keeping the boys off the streets.

Mrs. Pentland of Beloit then spoke on "Parliamentary Law in Clubs," and favored same.

Among the officers of the state federation present are Mrs. Charles S. Morris of Berlin, president; Mrs. A. H. Vedder, of Milwaukee, vice-president; Mrs. George Hopper of Racine, treasurer. Mrs. Emeline E. Vaughn of Ashland represented the library committee; Mrs. S. L. Graves of Milwaukee, the educational committee; Mrs. J. B. Estee of Milwaukee, the Art Exchange committee.

An Heir Wanted.

County Judge E. B. Beldon has received the following postal card, which explains itself:

Syracuse, Neb., March 4, 1898.

One John Brown resided in Wisconsin, went thence to Ohio, enlisted in an Ohio regiment and after the war came to Nebraska, where he left a considerable estate. If his heirs can be found, they will learn much to their pecuniary advantages by addressing the undersigned. His identity proved by a photograph and by his discharge, both of which I have.

Address ex-Judge J. S. Mapes,
Syracuse, Neb.,
Syracuse Investment Co.

Manufacturers and Investors'

before locating elsewhere, should carefully note the inducements offered for the location of manufacturing plants in Wisconsin. Rich iron ore deposits, immense quantities of barawood timber, large beds of clay, kaolin and marl, together with other advantages, make a tempting offer. The Wisconsin Central Lines penetrate the very center of the state, offering manufacturers unexcelled facilities for reaching the market quickly and at reasonable rates. Those interested can obtain complete information by addressing W. H. Killen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee Wis.

H. F. Whitcomb, Gen'l Mgr; Burton Johnson, G. F. A.; Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

"A Home."

Wisconsin is strictly a state of homes, taking front rank with the states of the Union. The poor for a home, as well as the rich for an investment, will find the lands in northern Wisconsin very desirable. Hardwood farming lands adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines, can be purchased at very reasonable figures and on easy terms. Illustrated pamphlets and maps will be sent by writing Fred'k Abbot, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

Read New York Leader's special combination ad.

HIS LIFE CRUSHED OUT

Anton Nagurske Killed by an Elevator at the Case Plow Works

AT 5:15 YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Caught and Crushed While Looking Over the Rail—Called from Below—Had Worked for the Company Fourteen Years—65 Years Old.

From Daily of March 8.

Anton Nagurske, residing at No. 1420 Milwaukee avenue, was instantly killed at the J. I. Case Plow company works, where he was employed as elevator man, about 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Nagurske had been in the employe of the company from twelve to fourteen years and was a painter by trade. A short time ago he was transferred from the painting department and given a place running the elevator, used for hoisting or lowering stock in that department.

At the hour named yesterday afternoon he was lowering a load on the elevator, standing on the second floor operating the ropes or wires. Some person from below called him and he leaned over the railing and was caught between the elevator platform and rail, his neck bringing broken and back and chest crushed. The force of the elevator turned the body over, throwing it on the platform and his head was under the rail. Just below the second floor the elevator stopped and the body was lifted up and laid upon a cot. Life was extinct and death must have been instant.

There was a difference of opinion as to how the accident really occurred. Some of the men state that Mr. Nagurske had started the elevator down and looked over the rail when called, and others state that the belt or rope slipped and let the platform down sudden and he was caught, but the probabilities are that he started the elevator and did not realize it was so close as it runs down very slowly.

Coroner Stripple was called and after the body was viewed the police patrol wagon removed it to the family residence on Milwaukee avenue and the grief of the aged wife was heart rending.

This morning Coroner Stripple proceeded to empanel a jury and the inquest is in progress.

Mr. Nagurske was a man sixty-five years of age and has lived in Racine for many years. He was liked by his many friends and shopmates and the sad accident is deplored by all. Besides a wife two grown children survive him, the son being a well known printer, formerly of this city, now of Chicago.

COUNTY NEWS.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., March 9, 1898.

On Friday evening of this week, March 11, Rev. Nickerson of Racine, will give his lecture on Slum Life in New York City, illustrated with stereopticon views, at the Presbyterian church. This lecture is the second number of the Christain Endeavor lecture course.

Mr. Herbert Ozanne of Evanston will occupy the pulpit at the Methodist church on next Sunday evening. His subject will be Missions. He will also give a report of the great missionary convention lately held at Cleveland, O.

Married—At the Methodist parsonage, by Rev. W. W. Grey, on Thursday, Miss Alice Bush to Mr. William Bailey.

Miss Minnie Estberg and Lulu Cook are visiting friends in Libertyville and Chicago.

Mrs. Frank Waterman of Chicago was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald over Sunday.

Mr. Swingle and pupils of the Berryville school visited at No. 1 Friday.

Mrs. Martha Wesuberry of Palmyra, Wis., is a guest of Mrs. L. Cook.

Mr. W. Northway of Chicago, spent Sunday with friends in Somers.

Mr. E. F. Yule is suffering with a severe attack of the La Grippe.

WESTERN UNION JUNCTION.

Mr. Fred Bauer, a section-worker on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, was painfully injured Tuesday while unloading a car of railway rails. Dr. Valentine, who was called to attend him, deemed that amputation of the hand was necessary. The patient is resting easier at writing.

Detective Tom Burns performed several arrests Tuesday among tramps breaking on the freight cars here.

SALEM.

Salem, Wis., March 7, 1898.

The last week has been a busy moving day in this vicinity. Mr. C. Scholtz has moved from F. F. Smith's farm to his farm joining the village; Mr. A. Scholtz has moved from the Wicks farm to Mrs. Johnson's farm one mile west of Salem.

Mr. Dextra has bought the Bufton place, north of town, and moved onto it.

Karl Hulker from Pleasant Prairie has moved into the Born's house at Salem.

Last Friday evening an entertainment was given in the Salem opera house by Bristol talent entitled the "Spy of Gettesburg."

The farmers' institute held at Silver Lake last week was well attended and some interesting talks were given.

The entertainment Thursday evening given by Miss Wright of Genoa Junction was a success and well worth the price of admission.

Ben Miller and wife of Geneva are visiting Mrs. Johnson's family.

Henry Binier went to Chicago last week to enter a hospital for surgical treatment.

Miss Nelie Vanalstine returned home from her school today for a four weeks vacation.

Mr. A. Baily is visiting his daughter Mrs. Tait at Milwaukee.

Geo. Phillips has added a new industry to his extensive business. He is now peddling oil through the country delivering it in 5-gallon cans to the farmers' houses.

Mr. Newberry of Wheatland while taking a load of hogs to market had the misfortune to tip over his load in one of the many pitch holes. The rack falling upon him broke his leg, why don't the road supervisors fix the roads. Some places they are impassable.

It would be a good thing if Uncle Sam would declare war with Spain that we might enlist a few of Salem's young men and send them to the front that they might die for their country's good. They would make betted dead heroes than living ornaments to society.

PARIS.

Paris, Wis., March 8, 1898.

Mr. Benjamin Watkins and Mr. N. Owens prosperous cattlemen of Wright county, Iowa, are visiting with friends and relatives in this neighborhood.

Mr. E. R. Wilson was tendered a surprise party at his country residence by members of the Home Forum Lodge, Tuesday evening, March 1.

There will be a donation held in the Paris M. E. church Tuesday evening, March 15th, for the benefit of the pastor, Rev. J. Wills. A general invitation is extended to all.

One of the most pleasant events of the season was the party given by the Misses Nellie and Maggie Williams Monday evening.

Mr. Harry Adams purchased a valuable horse last week from Albert Thom.

Mr. Jack Dunkirk and Will Minton paid a visit to their old stamping ground the first of the week.

Mr. Will Griffith who has been employed in a logging camp near Elcho, Langlade county, returned last Friday.

Mr. L. C. Williams entertained a few friends Saturday evening.

Mr. Alfred and Aida Crane and a lady friend were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Crane and family the first of the week.

Paris Corners creamery paid a dividend of 75 per cent. for the month of January.

OAKWOOD.

Oakwood, Wis., March 8, 1898.

Our excellent sleighing of the past month is almost gone.

Mrs. Michael Schaall is at present visiting in Milwaukee.

Wm. Schumacher, our mason contractor, has made several contracts for the coming season.

John Foley, of Lamberton, visited this town Monday.

James Gerber and Thomas Cox spent Friday in Franksville.

Mr. Ernest Schumacher met with a serious accident last week by running a carpet needle through his leg.

Mr. Jacob Fabry has been doing a rushing business the past week.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Wis., March 8, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Adams are visiting friends at Chicago.

Mrs. D. R. Anderson is spending a few days in the village a guest of Mrs. H. Place.

Mrs. C. R. Rogers is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

The Modern Woodman entertainment to be given by the ladies next Friday night promises to be a grand affair. Everyone who wants to have a good laugh and a good supper should not fail to come.

MYGATTS CORNERS.

About sixty-five of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Munroe surprised them at their beautiful home, Monday evening of this week. Although taken unawares they arose to the occasion, and with the aid of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Mann entertained the party in a way which will be long remembered. Crokinole and other games were played, while all had an opportunity to show their knowledge of geography by seeing who could pick out the greatest number of whole pieces from a "geographical pi," and their skill in keeping directions by walking blindfold across the room and pinning an anchor to the center of a cloth heart. Prizes were given as souvenirs to the most skillful ones in the two latter games. A supper which the most fastidious epicure could not have found fault with was served, after which, at a late hour the guests departed to their homes, highly delighted with their pleasant evening.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, March 8, 1898.

The weather of the past week has been quite springlike, causing the sleighing to about disappear.

Mrs. Dan Toat is reported on the sick list.

Mrs. Mellon is in very feeble health at the home of her daughter Mrs. Cunningham.

The literary society is still a popular place of amusement. At their last meeting Dr. Flett was elected president and Mamie Shenkenberg secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. James Malone and Mrs. Nellie Labatchky of Racine are here assisting their father close out his stock of goods.

Mrs. Jack Reid and daughter have recovered from their recent sick spell.

Mr. D. Longley has gone to Milwaukee to take medical treatment his place at the factory is being filled by B. L. Newell.

The anniversary of the dedication of the Catholic church was celebrated on Tuesday of this week. Several priests of other places were here to assist.

The ground is being broken for a new hall just east of Christian Jacobson's residence on Main street. It will be built by a stock company of our citizens.

The winter term of the graded school ended on Friday of last week but the spring vacation will be held a little later.

Winnie Moyle was chosen as delegate of the Epworth League convention at Kenosha March 19 and 20.

The I. O. G. T. will hold an open session and dime social in their hall Thursday evening, March 17, at which the delegates to the convention are expected to give their report. All are cordially invited.

Our citizens were shocked on learning of the sudden death of Dr. Alleman which occurred at his home in Rochester Sunday evening. He leaves a wife and one child.

Mr. H. Olson is very sick with la grippe.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, March 8, 1898.

Spring-like weather.

The winter term of the academy will close March 11, and the spring term will open March 22.

Andrew Hinchliffe and family, after spending several weeks visiting with relatives in this vicinity, left last week for Colorado, where they expect to locate.

Dr. Newell, who has been mentioned in our letters, is at present no better.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bottomley of Burlington called on their Rochester friends last Saturday.

Thomas Hannaford, who went to Chicago for medical treatment, is reported improving.

Walter White spent part of the past week at Beloit, where his sister Florence is attending school. He returned home Monday by way of Madison.

Frank Wickert and family have moved on the White farm, west of this villlage, and Thomas White has moved to Honey Creek, on the Stetson farm.

Miss Beaty of Dover was a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. Wood, part of the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bottomley of Burlington are visiting today at the home of Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Bottomley's mother, it being her 81st birthday.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT

English Settlement March 7, 1898.

Miss Lizzie Burns had the misfortune of falling and receiving a very bad sprain. Thus far she has been unable to attend school.

Rob. Zobler of Burlington has hired with George Squire for the coming season.

Ed Hinchliffe has resumed his position as hired man with John Stenhouse.

Died on Saturday, March 5, Mr. Frank Peringrer. The deceased was in Chicago at the time of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Starkey of Waterford spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. George Squire.

Mrs. J. W. Noble is the victim of a sprained arm, caused by a fall.

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1898.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the fullest satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and New New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm News one year for $1.05.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal and Womankind, with cook book or poultry book, one year for $1.00. See adv.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician; a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

Ben Brown has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to be out.

The friends of William Carpenter are urging him as a candidate for city treasurer.

Leslie George has one of the finest pointer dogs ever brought from New York state.

Interest in the spring election is increasing among the candidates and people as well.

On Saturday last eight burial permits were issued at the health office, the largest number ever issued in one day.

Capt. L. A. Nelson says the schooners Caledonia and Lydia are being fitted out and will be ready to said by April 1.

Fire broke out in the shavings room at the Racine Hardware Manufacturing company, but it was easily extinguished.

It is understood that the bicycle track between this city and Kenosha will be made the best in the state during the season.

Work on the new government building is being rapidly pushed. Mr. Edwards, the contractor, expects to have it completed by June next.

The sale of the $25,000 school bonds yesterday is conclusive evidence that the commercial world hold Racine bonds the best investment in the land.

Unknown persons poisoned a valuable hunting dog belonging to William Tilton Saturday. The discovery was made in time to save the animal's life.

Robert Baker is circulating a petition and it is being signed by many citizens, asking leniency for Baker, who is charged with bigamy and whose trial will take place in the Kenosha county circuit court one week from today.

Social and Personal.

Milton M. Jones is in the east on business.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Evans and daughter departed for California last night.

Martin Knowles was called to Iowa on account of the sickness of a brother.

Frank M. Stevens of Columbus, Wis., an old Racine boy, called on his friends here today.

Miss Kittie Turner, who has been visiting her cousin, Miss Inez Cornwall, returned to her home at Bristol, Kenosha county.

Mrs. Era Dibble and daughter Alice, and Luella, who have been visiting with their sister, Mrs. M. Duffy, 1425 State street, for the past three months have left for their home, Parker, S. D.

ENLISTING NEW MEN.

Six Hundred and Fifty Men Will be Enlisted for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The navy today began recruiting men for the warships Columbia and Minneapolis, now at League island navy yard. This action is taken notwithstanding the delay on the part of congress in providing for fifteen hundred additional men asked by Long recently. The officials expect no doubt that favorable action will be taken and are simply taking time by the forelock, so they may be in readiness if trouble should come. Six hundred and fifty men will be requirel for these vessels. Enlistment is in progress in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FIFTY MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE

Bill Carrying $50,000,000 for National Defense to be Considered by Appropriations Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the house Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee introduced a bill entitled "Making appropriations for national defense." It follows: There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the president and to remain available till June 30th, 1899, fifty million dollars. It was referred to the committee on appropriations. The bill is the outcome of a conference at the white house this morning at which Cannon, Long, Dingley, Allison, and Grosvenor were present. The situation was considered so grave it was deemed imperative that an immense appropriation of this character be made at once to prepare for national defense

Chairman Hull, of the military committee moved the passage under suspension of rules of the Hawley bill creating two additional regiments of artillery. The debate on the bill developed nothing exciting but there were great outbursts of enthusiasm when Hay (Dem. of Va.) declared he stood ready to vote for any measure to prepare for any emergency which confronted the country. Two Democrats, Jones, of Verginia, and Cox, of Tennessee, spoke against the bill, but it passed without division.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A bill appropriating fifty millions for the national defense will be considered at a meeting of the appropriations committee tomorrow and will probably be reported for immediate action. As far as known there will be no vote against it.

WASHINGTON IS TURBULENT.

War Spirit Apparent About the Nation's Capitol Today.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The sentiment at the capitol, especially on the house side was unanimous in support of the action of the president declining to recall Lee. The immense gravity of the situation seemed to profoundly impress the members who stood about the lobbies before the house met. Without regard to party, all were united in commending the president's stand and a unanimous desire was expressed to support any measures he may deem necessary to maintain the American contention.

Livingston, of Georgia, a minority member of the appropriations committee, and Bolin, a minority member of the naval affairs committee, both declared they would vote for anything the president asked. "Congress ought to be solidly behind the president now," said Livingston. "This is no time for criticism or bickering of any kind." In the face of impending foreign war party lines should be forgotten. We are Americans first, and partisans afterwards."

It can be stated on the highest authority that the attitude of Speaker Reed and some other Republican leaders who sought to keep down the "jingo" spirit in the house, has been misunderstood by the public. Their purpose in delaying action on the bill creating two additional regiments of artillery was to prevent as far as possible any undue alarm. While it is not generally known it is nevertheless true, that the Republican leaders of the house have given the administration assurance that any emergency action which may be deemed necessary to uphold the dignity of the country will be promptly ratified. The administration understands the majority in the house is behind them and that money and men will be voted without stint when called for.

MATRIMONIAL.

Graham-Gardner.

From Daily of March 7.

Yesterday afternoon Ye Court Commissioner A. C. Judd was walking up the street when he was accosted by a young man who desired to know if he married people. The commissioner said he did and he was led to the parlors of the Richmond house where he united in marriage Mr. Charles Gardner and Miss Nettie Graham, both of Illinois.

America's greatest medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures when all other preparations fail to do any good whatever.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the New Great South American Kidney Cure. This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back, and every part of the urinary passages in male and female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY

An Aged Milk-Peddler Stopped by Two Men and Robbed.

HIS HANDS TIED BEHIND HIM

Horse Started up the Road—A Farmer's House Robbed—Articles Stolen by Charles Cole Identified.—Paul George in Jail.

From Daily of March 7.

A bold highway robbery was committed near the Rowley slaughter house west of the city last Friday night. Jens Petersen, an aged milk peddler, was the victim. The case was reported to the police yesterday morning. Mr. Peterson had been in the city supplying his customers with milk. About 8:15 o'clock, while driving along the country highway two men appeared in the road and stopped his horse. Their faces were blackened and while one held a revolver to his head the other demanded his money. The old man only had a few cents, but he promptly handed it over. The highwaymen bound his hands behind his back and started the horse along the road. A short distance from the place where the robbery occurred the old man met a farmer and made known his predicament and his hands were untied. Besides the change the old man says they took his knife and a letter. One of the men he says was dressed in gray clothes and the other in dark clothing and they wore stiff hats. The officers hope to capture the bold robbers.

Charles Eckhard, residing in the town of Caledonia, complained to the police yesterday that burglars had entered his home and stole $25 and a lot of silverware. At the time the family was absent and Mr. Eckhard could give no clue to the robbers, except that he remembered a few days ago three young men, well known to the police, were at his place and under the influence of liquor. It is evident that the burglary was committed b parties who were familiar with the house and its surroundings.

Hans Erickson, of Center street, owns the articles found in the possession of Charles Cole, the colored man arrested on charge of entering the store house of Charles Epstein, and who was captured after a lively chase. Mr. Erickson informed the police that the articles were stolen from a clothes line in the rear of his home and showed the officers the place where the thief climbed over the fence. There was one set of under clothing which Mr. Erickson could not identify, and would indicate that Cole robbed more than one clothes line. Jacob Streaman, No. 1033 Franklin street, found a suit of under clothing near his home and no doubt it is a part of the stuff Cole stole. The colored man admits that he stole from two clothes lines.

Paul George, charged with having robbed the late Nels Gregerson, is again locked up at the county jail. His case was to have come up at the present term of the municipal court, but was postponed. He was released on bonds. Several times he threatened to jump the bail bond, and his bondsmen became alarmed and surrendered him to the sheriff.

The Kenosha police have definite proof that Gordon and Graham the men captured here and taken back to Kenosha on charge of picking the pocket of a woman at a funeral, are the men wanted. The pocketbook which they stole and threw away has been ound and a boy who saw them drop the pocketbook has also been found. It is believed that they are the fellows who choked a woman and robbed her of $225.

Lost flesh lately?

Does your brain tire?

Losing control over your nerves?

Are your muscles becoming exhausted?

You certainly know the remedy. It is nothing new; just the same remedy that has been curing these cases of thinness and paleness for twenty-five years. Scott's Emulsion. The cod-liver oil in it is the food that makes the flesh, and the hypophosphites give tone to the nerves.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

From Baby in the High Chair

to grandma in the rocker Grain-O is food for the whole family. It is the long desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at ¼ the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask your Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

OBITUARY.

Anderson.

From Daily of March 7.

Hans Anderson of the contracting firm of Rasmussen & Anderson, died at 11 o'clock Saturday night at his home, No. 820 State street, of heart trouble, aged fifty-five years and eleven months. Deceased was born in Denmark and when he emigrated to this country, settled in the state of Illinois and came to Racine some thirty years ago. He became proprietor of the Central hotel and also of the old Lake House, conducting both successfully and accumulated considerable money. Of late years he has been a contractor and did much work for the city of Racine. Mr. Anderson was a jolly and good natured man, very popular with his countrymen and honest and upright to a high degree. To know him was to like him. He was a prominent member of the Dania society and was unmarried. A brother lives in Illinois and he has other relatives in the old country. The announcement of his sudden death brought forth expressions of sorrow throughout the city. The funeral will take place from Dania hall at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Leach.

Grace, the two-years and seven-months' old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leach, No. 1016 Geneva street, died at 12:30 today. This is the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Leach that has died the past year. They will have the sympathy of their friends in their sad hour of affliction. The funeral will be announced later.

Harrison.

James Harrison died on Saturday at his home No. 1411 Milwaukee avenue aged 40 years and 11 months. Deceased had been employed at the Mitchell & Lewis Co. wagon factory for years and was a member of Belle City Court, I. O. F. He was held in high esteem by those who knew him. A wife and children survive him. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the house.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
—FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.
[Seal.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

NO MORE TRUSSES FOR ME.

Rupture Cured
IN 30 TO 60 DAYS.
No Surgical Operation.
No Severe Pain.
No Loss of Time.
No Pay until Cured.
EXAMINATION FREE.

Send for Circular.
F. A. BUTTERFIELD, M. D.
EXCLUSIVE OWNER OF
Fidelity Rupture Cure
AT HOTEL RACINE, RACINE, WIS.
EVERY THURSDAY.
10 TO 12 A. M. AND 1 TO 4 P. M.

DR. N. WEINBERG,
The Boston Dentist
Teeth Extracted, Filled and Crowned Without Pain.
$8 BEST SET TEETH $8
$5 GOOD SET TEETH $5
22k. Gold Crowns.....$5 Gold Fillings.....$1 up
Porcelain Crowns.....$5 Silver Fillings.....75c up
Bridgework, per tooth $5
A Guaranty for 10 years with all work.
Lady Attendant. German Spoken.
Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
DR. WEINBERG,
The Boston Dentist
Over DAN & SON, Racine.

SHOT HIMSELF.

F. H. Rennie Shot Himself in the Hand and Loses a Finger.

From Daily of March 7.

F. H. Rennie of the village of Union Grove was engaged cleaning a revolver about 12 o'clock Saturday night, when the weapon exploded and the ball entered his hand at the base of the index finger and came out of the back of the member. The injured man went to the office of Dr. Sanders and it was necessary to amputate the finger. Unless blood poisoning set in the young man will recover from the injury which is considered bad and dangerous.

ASSIGNEE DISCHARGED.

Charles Dietrich, the Assignee of Ernst Klinkert, Discharged.

From Daily of March 7.

On September 2, 1896, Ernst Klinkert made an assignment to Charles M. Dietrich for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Dietrich has operated the business and a settlement has been made with all of the creditors and they have been paid in full, for which Mr. Dietrich holds the receipts. The business of Mr. Klinkert is in excellent condition and he will carry on the business with greater vigor than ever.

If you awake in the morning with a bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, your liver is torpid. You need Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Beloit Free Press: By the way, where is the First Congressional district's candidate for some place on the state ticket? We hear of many "up in the woods," and while the places are going the "openings" ought to put in a claim.

Save Your Life.

By using "The New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the Kidneys, Bladder and Back in male or female. It relieves retention of water, and pain in passing it almost immediately. Save yourselves by using this marvelous cure. Its use will prevent fatal consequences in almost all cases by its great alterative and healing powers.

Sold by Schulze Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

Oshkosh Northwestern: A man down in Carlinville, Ill., undertook to whip an editor on the street. But the editor shot him dead. The jury has just acquited the editor. Moral—Don't attempt to whip an editor.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest; always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profits. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted. 117 styles of Vehicles, 55 styles of Harness. Top Buggies, $36 to $70. Surreys, $90 to $125. Carriages, Phaetons, Traps, Wagonettes, Spring-Road and Milk Wagons. Send for large, free Catalogue of all our styles.

No. 71. Surrey Harness. Price, $18.00. As good as sells for $25.

No. 606 Surrey. Price, with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60. As good as sells for $90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. MARTINS.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Open at all hours Day or Night.
Morgue in Connection.
Always on hand.
Telephone 284. 324 Main St.
Residence 1432 N. Wisconsin St.

DRY GOODS. Williams & Breese CARPETS

Our Annual Spring Opening

AND THE

Opening of Our New Store

...COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1898...

We take pleasure in inviting everybody to visit our new and commodious double store. It is located at our old stand in the most central part of the city on Monument Square Nos. 506 and 508. The appointments throughout are most modern and especially provided for the comforts of our patrons.

Opening Sale

OF SPRING GOODS.

Our preparations for the Spring Season has been extensive as the growth of our business, and as a result we have the choicest selections and we confidently believe that our stock for this season will be unrivaled in every respect.

We especially call your attention to our Opening Sale of DRESS GOODS with a variety of weaves and wide range of colors that are truly tempting—the largest stock we ever carried, Whip Cords, Brocades, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, English Cheviots, Scotch Cheviots, Tweeds, Bureges, Grenadines, Velvets, Poplins, Homespuns, etc., 22, 24, 25, 30, 39, 45, 49, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, 85, 90, 1.00, 1.25 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50 to $3.00 per yard.

Williams & Breese

COMMEND COOPER

Los Angeles People Send Him a Telegram.

SATISFIED WITH HIS SPEECH

Wisconsin Congressman's Attack on C. P. Huntington in His Effort to Build a Harbor at Santa Monica Wins Applause.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The speech made the other day by Representative Cooper of the First district on the subject of the San Pedro and Santa Monica harbors of Southern California is the sequet to the old contest waged in the house over the question of funding the debts of the Pacific railroads to the government.

In this latest speech Mr. Cooper got in a parting shot at C. P. Huntington, the prime mover of all the schemes that have been presented in congress for the benefit of the Pacific railroads in their controversies with the government. And in this connection it is worth noting that Representative Cooper can look back over his contest against the Pacific railroad's funding bills with a degree of satisfaction that should be pleasing to him and his friends. He fought the funding schemes at every point, and he has the satisfaction of seeing the predictions of the supporters of the schemes come to naught, and the government is getting every dollar that is owing to it from those bonaided lines.

COOPER'S FIGHT FOR FREE HARBOR

The point about the Southern California harbors, which brought out the latest scathing speech by Mr. Cooper, was directed to showing that the Huntington crowd have sought to induce the government to improve the harbor at Santa Monica, the approaches to which are owned and controlled by Huntington. The San Pedro harbor is a free harbor, the port of the important city of Los Angeles, and the great railroad combine has fought it from the beginning, in the interest of the Santa Monica project. Mr. Cooper showed up the whole scheme in his last speech and the cordiality with which his remarks were received by Californians is best shown by a sample of a dozen telegrams received by Mr. Cooper following the delivery of the speech:

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 25.—The Hon. Henry A. Cooper, H. R.: Your splendid effort today in behalf of San Pedro harbor, the free harbor of the people, is appreciated in Southern California. Ten thousand men will drink your health this afternoon. Signed, The Free Harbor League, by John F. Francis.

One result of the speech on the harbor controversy was to recall the fact that Mr. Cooper made a fight against the Pacific railroad's funding bill in 1895, which probably had more than any other one influence to do with the defeat of the funding bill and bringing about the present condition of affairs, the foreclosure of the claims against the Pacific railroads, by which the government is collecting every dollar due from the roads, with interest. Mr. Cooper was the only Republican member of the Pacific railroads committee in 1895 who stood out against the funding scheme, by which it was proposed to fund for fifty years the debt due the government, at 3 per cent making it payable in installments, the debt then being about $138,000,000. The opposition to the position taken by Mr. Cooper comprised a large number of leading men on both sides of the then Democratic house. It was claimed by the promoters of the funding scheme that if the government did not accept the funding proposition there was great danger that "every dollar of the enormous indebtedness due will be lost to the United States." In fact, that is an exact quotation from the speech of Mr. Reilley of of Virginia, the Democratic chairman of the committee, who was pressing the funding scheme, which had been indorsed by the Democratic administration. Chairman Reilley also said: "If there should be foreclosure proceedings, either upon the first mortgage, or by the government upon its lien, it cannot be expected that anybody will give for the property at a sale anything like an amount sufficient to pay the first mortgage and the indebtedness of the government."

The movement for the funding scheme was a strong one. It was endorsed by H. A. Taylor, while United States railroad commissioner in 1892, and Mr. Taylor in a report argued against foreclosure. But the house sustained the position taken by Mr. Cooper, preferring to have the government stand the chances of foreclosure proceedings, rather than submit to the funding scheme. In the last congress Representative Cooper was left off the committee on Pacific railroads by Speaker Reed, when the committees were organized, but Mr. Cooper remained true to the position he had taken and opposed the funding bill when it appeared in the last congress. The claim was made by Judge Powers of Vermont, chairman of the Pacific railroads committee in the last congress, that unless the funding scheme carried the government would encounter legal difficulties, and in the end would not realize 10 per cent upon its investment. Representative Lockwood, of New York, the special friend of President Cleveland and champion of the funding scheme of the administration on the floor of the house, said: "The question before us is simply a question whether you will collect the debt that is owing by these Pacific railroads to the government, or whether you will abandon your claim?"

It should be a matter of pride to Mr. Cooper and his friends to know that although the funding bill was defeated and foreclosure proceedings were instituted, as Mr. Cooper advocated should be done, the government has won every point up to this time, and has collected every dollar due, principal and interest. The result fully justifies the opposition Mr. Cooper made to the funding scheme, and his declaration that the government should proceed to foreclosure and that under such proceedings the government would collect every dollar due from the Pacific roads. This prediction may not come true in the case of the small Kansas Pacific line, which starts nowhere and arrives nowhere, but the government is sure of a good share, and possibly all in the case of that small road. Already the government has collected about $58,000,000 from the Union Pacific, and it is regarded as certain that the remainder, nearly the same amount, will be collected from the Central Pacific.

COOPER'S POSITION VINDICATED.

It was claimed in the fifty-third congress that Mr. Cooper's speech killed the funding bill, and the prediction he made as to the government getting every dollar that was due from the roads, with interest, has ben fulfilled. It was a great battle on the part of the Wisconsin member, against some of the leaders of his own party, but the collections have been made by the government within the last six months, aggregating more than $57,000,000, coming as it did in the face of the claim of the supporters of funding schemes, that the government would not be able to collect 10 per cent of the debt after foreclosure, is a great vindication of Mr. Cooper's position in the question.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

State Superintendent J. Q. Emery says he is not a candidate for re-election as he does not desire a third term.

State Bank Examiner Kidd has issued a call to the state, private and savings banks of the state to make reports to him of their financial condition.

The colored people of West Superior have adopted resolutions denouncing lynch law and invoking the aid of people generally to suppress mobbing of colored people in the south.

An incandescent electric light plant has been put in operation on the Oneida Indian reservation near Green Bay.

Neenah and Menasha paper mills are running night and day and the daily output of paper is 115 tons a day.

The contract for the erection of the Washington county insane asylum was let to H. S. Polton & Co. of Milwaukee for $28,756.

Nomination papers calling on Judge Bardeen to be a candidate for the supreme bench to succeed himself are being circulated at Marinette and are numerously signed by the best known residents of the city without regard to party affiliation. The names will be sent to Madison to the secretary of state.

The furniture manufacturers of Sheboygan are showing an interest in the Trans-Mississippi International exposition at Omaha and will probably send a display. Thomas M. Blackstock, one of the state commissioners of the fair and president of the Phoenix Chair company, with William Braasch, another chair manufacturer, are in Omaha on business relating to the fair.

The stock casualty companies doing business in the state will have to pay $54,588.25 into the state treasury under the decision of the supreme court in the Traveler's case before being again licensed to do business here. It is estimated that the decision will bring an added income to the state of $10,000 a year. The United States Casualty company paid the state $900, that amount being due under the Travelers' decision.

Webb Fay, a well-known business man of Rockford, Ill., accidentally killed his nephew, Robert Avery of Shirland, Ill., while hunting west of Beloit. Mr. Fay and his nephew saw a rabbit spring up and Mr. Fay said: "Rob, shoot it. If you miss I will shoot." The lad fired and missed, and then jumped to one side, and as he did so received a charge of shot in the back of his head. Mr. Fay was nearly crazed by the accident and was about to kill himself when a colored tramp chanced to be walking along and saw the accident. "If you kill yourself, they will think I did it, and I will be hung," said he. The argument brought Mr. Fay to his senses and he promised that he would do himself no injury.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors is reported expressly for this paper by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

B. Frankenfeld, and D. C. Jackson, Madison, apparatus for regulating electric motors.

J. A. Graham, Milwaukee, the chuck.

J. H. Judge, Milwaukee, automatic distributing nozzle.

C. H. Kellerman, Kenosha, riveted metal article.

L. C. Koler, Milwaukee, pneumatic traveler for pipes or conducts.

F. A. Thompson, Eureka, calipers.

Hein Specialty Co., Milwaukee, photo articles, trade mark.

Racine Knittin' company, Racine, hosiery.

One a Day.

During the months of February City Sexton Wendt reports that there were just twenty-eight burials at Mound cemetery, making one a day.

SCHNEIDER,

511 SIXTH ST.

TELEPHONE 270.

Can't be Beat

Probably never before in the history of the grocery trade were the prices so close as at present; profits are so small that it requires a large volume of business to make both ends meet. My goods and prices are such that my business is on the steady increase.

Below I quote you prices on good Goods which cannot be beat in Racine. Just give me a trial and see if I don't sell as I advertise:

SPECIALS.

Griddle Cake Flour, Quail brand per pkg.	5c
Grandma's Pancake Flour	8c
Uncle Jerry's Pancake Flour	8c
Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour	8c
Buckwheat Flour, per lb	2½c
Sauerkraut, per gal	15c
Cocoanut, per lb	18c
Lieberg's Beef Ext	25c
Fancy Navy Beans, per qt	4c
Fancy Scotch Peas, per qt	4c
Fancy Scotch Peas, per pk	25c
Good Pop Corn, per pk	20c
Good Pop Corn, per lb	3c
Fancy Canadian Rudabecks, per bu	40c
Fancy Large Olives, per qt	30c
Fancy Creamery Butter, in bricks	22c
Fancy Seeded Raisins, per pkg	10c
Distilled White Vinegar, per gal	10c
Dr. Price's Baking Powder, per lb	37c
Chicago Yeast Powder, per lb	20c

CANNED GOODS.

Good Sardines, in oil	4c
Eagle Mustard Sardines	7c
Good Mackerel	10c
Potted Ham	10c
Shrimp	20c
2 lb blueberries	10c
2 lb raspberries	13c
Good corn, per can	7c
Fancy Corn, per can, 7c, 3 for	25
Good Tomatoes, per can	8c
Good Peas, per can	8c
Early June Peas, per can	9c
3-lb Can Choice Apricots	15c
" Fancy Apricots	18c
" Good Peaches	12c
" Fancy Peaches	18c
" Good Pears	10c
" Fancy Pears	18c
Gallon Apples	22c
1 gallon Fancy Catsup	50c
Pint Bottle Catsup	9c
Pint Bottle Schneider's Catsup	22c
Pint Bottle Columbia Catsup	18c
Good Succotash, per can	10c
Good Baked Beans, per can	6c
Good Salmon, per can	9c
Black Diamond Salmon, per can	13c

DRIED FRUIT.

Fancy Evaporated Apples, per lb	9c
Fancy Evaporated Pears, per lb	8c
Good Dates	5c
Good Muscatel Raisins, per lb	5c
Choice Muscatel Raisins, per lb	7c
Extra Layer Raisins, per lb	15c
Fancy Cleaned Currants, per lb	10c
Fancy Seeded Raisins, per pkg	10c
Good Prunes, per lb	5c
6 lbs for	25c
Fancy Apricots, per lb	8c
Evaporated Raspberries, per lb	18c
Choice Citron, per lb	15c
Choice lemon and orange peel, per lb	15c
Fancy Ford Dates, per lb	8c

SYRUP.

Good Sugar Syrup, per gal	25c
Choice Sugar Syrup, per gal	35c
Fancy Sugar Syrup, per gal	50c
Good New Orleans Molasses, per gal	35c
Fancy New Orleans Molasses, per gal	50c
Good Maple Sugar, per lb	10c
Pure Maple Sugar, per lb	12c

COFFEE.

Malt Coffee, per lb	5c
Good Rio Coffee, per lb	9c
Special Rio Coffee, per lb	11c
Good Combination Coffee, per lb	15c
Golden Rio, per lb	18c
Combination, per lb	22c
After Dinner Java, per lb	25c
Fancy Mocha and Java, per lb	28c
Mandehling Java, per lb	30c

TEA.

Fancy Japan Siftings, per lb	13c
Good Japan, per lb	25c
Choice Japan, per lb	35c
Fancy Japan, per lb	50c
Choice Young Hyson, per lb	25c
Fancy Young Hyson, per lb	50c
Choice Oolong, per lb	25c
Fancy Oolong, per lb	50c
Fancy Gunpowder, per lb	50c

SOAPS.

Fairbanks Gold Dust		15c
	Per box.	Per bar.
Santa Claus, 100 bars	$2 75	3c
Babbit, 100 bars	3 40	4c
Star, 100 bars	2 65	3c
Good Deal, full lb, 60 bars	2 15	4c
Satinet, 100 bars	2 00	2½c
Butter Milk Soap, 3 bars in box		10c

PICKLES.

Mediums, sour, per gal	20c
Dilled	25c
Sour Mixed	50c
Chow, Chow	50c
Special, Cherkins	50c
Fancy Sweet, Mixed	70c

CALL ON THEM.

A List of Business Houses That Are Among the Best in Racine. Journal Readers Will Always Find It To Their Advantage to Consult This List and Give the Firms Here Represented a Call.

GROCERS.

CHAS. KANNENBERG, Grocer, 1620 Douglas Ave. Staple and fancy groceries. Leader of low prices. 16 oz. to the pound. See him for good things to eat.

A. ANDERSON, 403 Sixth street. Canned goods at lowest prices. All kinds of imported canned fish. Ralston's Food and cocoa, Boiled Cider, Porto Rico Molasses.

L. D. NELSON, the grocer. Leader in good things to eat. See him on Washington Ave. He has many bargains for you.

C. SLOT, Grocer, 1403 Washington Ave. Cut this out and take it to him and receive the groceries which will make you a steady customer.

WM. M. HAGOIS, Grocer, 1135 N. Wisconsin St., will convince you that you can save money by trading with him. See him for bargains.

GEO. W. BLYTHE, 1400 Washington Ave. Try our flour—the best brands in the market, Pillsbury, Big Joe, King's Best and Gold Heart. Always give satisfaction and fully warranted. Give us a call.

SLOT-WIEDEBACK CO., 1200-1202 State St., for bargains in groceries. We handle the Sleepy-Eye flour, and all goods according to the new pure food law. Farmers' produce a specialty.

H. J. HEGEMAN, 1000 Villa St., for choice groceries at living prices. Leave your orders with him, and you will get the best.

GEO. C. KOSTERMAN, Groceries, 1447 Center St., Racine, and KOSTERMAN & HELD, Western Union Junction, General Merchandise.

M. JACKEY, JR., 609 High St. For the least money you can get genuine bargains in groceries, soaps, canned goods, during this month of me. Call and see me. Your trade appreciated.

G. A. RICKEMAN, Grocer, 315 Sixth St., Tel. 25. Ring them up for anything you want. Watch their ad. and you will be delighted.

JENSEN & BECK, 407 Sixth street, handles the best flour in Racine the Pillsbury's Best, Big Joe also gold medal. Order by telephone 330. All grades of teas and coffees at low prices.

HANSEN-MOGERSEN CO., 1024 State St., fine line of the best groceries at low prices our motto. We can suit you in anything to be had in the grocery line. Call and see us. See our tinware, crockery, glassware, etc.

SCHILLING STORE CO., 1200-1202 Douglas avenue. Full line of garden and field seeds; also full line of oils, paints, brushes at bed rock prices. Call and see us.

C. CHRISTENSON, 908 State St., is where you can get the finest oysters in the city. Everybody says they are just splendid. Try them.

FLOUR AND FEED.

D. P. WIGLEY—Flour, Feed Grain, and Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement. 'Phone 232. College Ave. Best Flour on earth. Buy it and you will use no other.

DAVID LAWTON, dealer in grain, flour, feed, poultry supplies, sleighs, corn shellers, grinders and other implements; imported and domestic cements, fire brick, clay, lime, sewer pipe, etc.

JEWELRY.

O. E. LANGE, 508 State St., watches, clocks, silverware, and everything to be had in a first class jewelry establishment. Repairing and engraving a specialty.

Spectacles and eye glasses scientifically adjusted by Dr. Catheart, expert optician, at C. R. UNDERWOOD'S, Jewelery store, 418 Main St., Racine, Wis.

CLOTHING.

GOEDEKE & GEBHARD—Clothiers, Furnishers, Tailors, 610 State St., leaders for low prices for everything worn by man or boy.

LAUNDRY.

HAGMAN'S LAUNDRY AND CARPET CLEANING WORKS, 413 Main St. Branch office, 1356 Washington Ave, formerly Junction Laundry.

PAINTERS.

See W. C. STRICKLAND for "od" in Racine merchants' bulletin board between Racine and Kenosha. It's a winner.

ELECRICAL SUPPLIES.

W. H. HETZEL, Electrical supplies; electrical wiring, bells and annunciators, electric and combination fixtures, Packard lamps. 314 Sixth St.

CIGARS.

Smoke Bloomer Girl and the U. S. Cigars. All dealers handle them. The best 5 cent cigar on the market. Made by J. F. HEBBLETHWAITE, north end of Main street bridge.

DRY GOODS.

SCHACHT BROS., grocers and dry goods merchants, 1141 Milwaukee avenue, have a new and complete line of goods at bed rock prices. Give them a call.

NEW YORK LEADER—421 Main St. The people's popular dry goods and clothing store. Always the best. Always the cheapest. Bargains every day in the year.

J. H. VANDERGRIND, 410 Main St. Arriving daily, large stock of new wash goods—the largest stock in the city.

THE EAGLE, J. C. Hansen, Headquarters for dry goods, carpets, clothing. Here is where you can buy as cheaply as in Milwaukee or Chicago. 900-902 State St.

JOHNSON & WIBBERT have special sales every Friday, it will pay you to read their ads. Call and see their new spring goods. They sell carpets very reasonable.

HARNETT, CAMPBELL & CO., Dry Goods. Assortment as large and prices as low as Milwaukee or Chicago houses. 507-509 Monument Square.

STOFFEL BROS., 616 State St., Dry Goods, Carpets, Cloaks and Gents Furnishing Goods. Always the best—always the cheapest. Don't fail to see them.

JACOBSON & BECK are closing out their stock of boys and children's clothing below cost. Give them a call. They also have a big stock of dry goods and carpets at prices that will astonish the closest buyer.

BUTCHERS.

F. MALSCH, 1300-1302 N. Wisconsin St. The oldest meat market in the city. Established in 1857. Wholesale and retail meats. All kinds of domestic sausages. Poultry in season.

GEO. HANSCHE, 610 14th street, butcher. Special prices for hotels and restaurants. Native beef, the best at reasonable prices. Call and see us.

WEED & OLESON.—Fresh oysters received daily direct from Baltimore. We cure all our own hams and bacon; also render our own lard. All kinds of fresh sausage a specialty. Prices reasonable.

J. H. ALBERTSON, Meat Market, 1510 State St. Special prices on beef roasts. Fresh oysters a specialty. Sauerkraut 12 cts per gallon. Prices always the lowest.

WM. SORENSON, Meat Market, 1405 Washington Ave., is where you get the largest and tenderest steak for the least amount of money. Try him.

CUDAHY BROS. MEAT MARKET. Always the best, always the cheapest. By all odds the place where you get the most for your money.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHRIS. DUE, 1318 Washington Ave., for month of February will sell men and ladies shoes practically at cost to make room for spring stock. Bargains for everybody.

P. STILB, 1122 Villa street, invites the public to examine his spring styles of shoes which have just been received, and are strictly up to date. Call and see them.

KAMBACH BROS., Cor. Sixth and Wisconsin Sts., are retailing shoes at wholesale prices, and the people are the ones who are benefitted. Bargains every day.

GEO. KAISER, the shoeman, will sell you your footwear for less money than any house in Racine. No rent to pay enables him to do so.

T. NELSON is selling shoes for cash only which enables him to sell shoes cheaper than ever 1007 State St. Try him for fine repairing.

WELFL & KRAYNIK have the right shoes at the right prices. Call and you will wonder how they can sell the best shoes on earth for so little money.

CHRISTENSON, FREDRIKSEN & CO., shoemen. Cut this out, take it to 1002 State St., with 95 cents cash and it will buy $1.00 worth of goods.

JACOB LAU, 1522 State St., wishes it understood that every man in Racine should wear the Vici shoe whenever he can get them at the price for which he sells them. Just received, 100 pairs, and they must be sold. Repairing a specialty.

DRUGGISTS.

HOT
MALTED MILK
AT
KIRKBY'S DRUG STORE.

GIESELER & LOCHNER medicated throat tablets helped me to a greater extent than any other remedy that I used before. Geo. W. White, Caledonia, Wis.

SPECIAL AT ROBINSON'S. For the next 10 days we will sell a pure gum fountain syringe, 4 hard rubber tubes packed each in a polished wooden case at 45c. This beats any department store price in the northwest. Only one gross sold at that price. Come early.

SCHULZE BROS., druggists, 300 Main St., 603 Sixth St. That's the place to buy your holiday perfumes and atomizers.

MILLINERY.

MRS. RISAGER, Leading and Reliable Milliner, 1236 State St. Bargains every day in the year. All the latest styles and novelties.

MRS. M. RUETZ, Millinery Store, 618 State St., has something new to show you. It is the surprise and delight of the people. It is just what you need.

PAINTS AND OILS.

W. S. BUFFHAM & SON are selling crockery, glassware and china at less than cost. We need the room for wall paper and paints. 403-405 Main St.

LANGLOIS & CO., Paints, Oils, Glass, Artists' Materials, Wall-Paper, Window Shades. Leaders of low prices. They do just as they advertise. 419 Main St.

TAILORS.

SCHACHT BROS., 922 State St., merchant tailors. The finest suits and spring overcoats; the nobbiest fitting guaranteed.

HENRY KARK, 228 Main St., just received a new invoice of domestic and foreign patterns—strictly up-to-date. Don't forget the No. 228 Main street.

F. OLSON, 511 Main St. Spring goods have just arrived. Call and examine, and get first class selection.

J. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor, is making the largest number of suits in the city. Turns out the nobbiest and best fitting suits. 1312 Washington Ave.

J. W. BORN, Merchant Tailor, 804½ State St., turns out the nobbiest and best fitting tailor made suits. See him.

A. FIELD, Merchant Tailor, Racine's leading and popular tailor. Strictly first class and up-to-date. Satisfaction guaranteed. Main St.

D. HETZEL, Merchant Tailor, will make you a suit of clothes as cheaply as you can buy a ready-made suit. Call at 314, Y. M. C. A. building, Sixth St.

GOEDEKE & GEBHARDT, 610 State street, have just received their spring line of suitings, shirts, hats, caps and neckties.

HARDWARE.

FRANK BAUMANN, Hardware, Stoves and Furnaces, 244-246 Main St., and 1217 Douglas Ave. Special sale stoves. Now is your time. See him quick.

DIAMOND HARDWARE STORE—Will give you 5 per cent on the dollar for all you buy during Christmas week. Skates 40c, carpet sweepers $2 and $2.75. Silverware, razors, table and pocket cutlery at low prices. F. W. Maxted, 1335 Washington Ave.

MURPHY & KERSTEN, 614 State St., can now show you the best blue flame oil stove, with or without wick, in the city. The most perfect goods in our line always to be found here.

JACOB MOHR, 315 Sixth St. Now is the time to buy a good heating stove. We have a few of them on hand which will be sold at a bargain. First come, first served. Don't miss it.

FURNITURE.

A. C. HANSON for furniture of all kinds, 1026 State St., is selling more furniture than any other house in Racine. Why? Good goods and low price is what does it.

AUGUSTINE & SON, 221 Sixth St., will save you money on furniture and baby carriages. They make their own picture frames and matts. Upholstering at bottom prices. Undertakers and embalmers.

THRONSON-HANSON FURNITURE CO., 309-313 Main St. Have you seen their elegant stock for holiday trade? It is not surpassed by Milwaukee or Chicago houses.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

GEO. C. THOMAS, Photographer, is making photographs that are equalled only by the leading galleries of the largest cities.

ATHERTON'S STUDIO.—For the latest in photography. Bas relief a specialty. All kinds of pictures for all kinds of people. Cor. State and Main Sts.

COAL AND WOOD.

N. JOHNSON, Coal and Wood. The best grades of coal at lowest ruling prices. 1127 N. Chatham St. Tel. No. 17.

MARBLE CUTTERS.

W. A. CROTSENBERG, Marble and Granite. By all means the largest and finest stock in the state of Wisconsin. Don't fail to figure with him. 110 Fifth St.

J. M. ROBERTS, Cut Stone Contractor. All kinds of sawed stone. Yards east of Plow Works. Don't fail to figure with him. He will save you money.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

DR. TAYLOR, Veterinary Surgeon, 423 Main St., Office telephone 39-2, Allen's livery. Expert dental and surgical operator. Treats all domestic animals successfully by latest methods.

REAL ESTATE.

If you want a cheap home, look at house No. 843, 845 Park Ave., No. 845 College Ave., No. 1511 and 1517 Wisconsin St. R. M. BOYD, Agt.

MONEY TO LOAN,
LOUIS F. KLEIN,
423 MAIN ST.
INSURANCE.

LIVERY.

C. A. BASSINGER, Livery, boarding and feed stable. Carriages for funerals, weddings and parties. Hack and baggage to all trains. 'Phone 201.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, 207 Sixth St. Interest at 3 per cent, if left three months. Savings department open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Safety deposit boxes for rent. Business, large and small solicited.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Klondyke Hotel, Ives. Rooms for private dancing parties, bowling alley and also fine line of wines, liquors, cigars, etc. RUDOLPH DIRCH, Manager.

MRS. A. GOETZ, Restaurant and Confectionery.—Best meal in the city for 25 and 35 cents. Oysters served in all styles. 505 Monument Square.

15 and 25 cent meals served at MAYER'S RESTAURANT, 428 Main St. Oysters served in any style desired. The best meal in the city for the money.

HOTEL RICHMOND, 335 Main St. Rates $1.00 and $1.25 per day. Neatest, nobbiest and best. Everything new and up to date. Try this house, you will be delighted.

Hot lunch at the WAGNER HOUSE every day this week.

HOTEL MOHR—C. J. Mohr & Son, proprietors, 1027-1029 State St. Best $1.00 and $1.25 house in the state. Modern conveniences. First class in every respect. Steam heat and bath room.

PLUMBERS.

W. R. PUGH, Plumber and Gas Fitter. Something new—earthenware tank. It will not split. Call and see it. It is the latest improved tank in the market. The Plumber, 504 Wisconsin St.

GLEASON & CASPER, 504 Sixth St., plumbers, are in a position to do you good work, and you will do well to get their figures. Work warranted and prices reasonable.

FRANK COFFEY, Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitting, iron pipes, fittings, and brass goods in stock also. Something new to show you. 333 Main St. 'Phone 207.

HARRY MORRIS & CO., Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Hot water and steam heating. Telephone No. 263. Sixth St. Best is the cheapest in the end.

J. VOELKERS, 548 State St., plumbing and heating. Prices reasonable and first class work guaranteed.

O. C. DAVIS HEATER CO. still takes the lead for plumbing. Hot water heating. Oldest established. Thoroughly reliable. Here is where the crowd goes.

BAKERS.

F. LINTNER, 313 Sixth St. Best home-made bread, pies, and cakes in the city. Specialty in angel food, Boston brown bread and fancy cakes at reasonable prices.

O. B. SCHULZ, Vienna Bakery, 233 Main St. Fresh rolls for breakfast. Fresh tea rolls for supper. Cream puffs. Lady fingers a specialty.

C. CHRISTIANSEN, Bakery. Headquarters for the finest oysters in the city. Don't fail to give him your order and you will be delighted. 1104 State St.

HARNESS.

For your new spring harness, go to the old stand of W. E. LUNN, 410 Sixth St., where you can get it cheaper, because better, than anywhere else. Established 1855.

A. LOBDELL, 211 Fourth St., harness, blankets, robes, fur overcoats at prices never before heard of. See him quick.

BICYCLES.

CHRISTIANSON & MORNEY—'98 wheels are now in. Have your wheels cleaned and repaired. Enameling done in all colors. Guaranteed wheels from $25 up.

GEORGE A. CRANE, 322 Sixth St., Have your wheels repaired and enameled before the season begins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three month's course in penmanship including material, five dollars, at the CASTERTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 424-426 Main St. Day and evening sessions.

JOHN A. STORK, Mattress and bedding manufacturer, is now retailing at wholesale prices. See him for your pillows, comforters and springs. 702 Sixth St.

Remember we handle the finest grade of dairy butter in the market together with our celebrated creamery also cottage cheese and buttermilk. BROWN & WORTHINGTON, 610 College avenue.

STECHER, WEBER & HUETTEN CO.—Now is the time to order your storm sash and doors. They still take the lead.

RACINE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—512 Villa St. J. S. Mainland, Superintendent.

THE RACINE WATER CO.—Office 321 Main St. Open 7 to 12 and 1 to 6. Water rents due January and July. H. E. Cobb, pres.; C. E. Eddy, treas., and W. H. Laing, sec'y and supt.

Give us a call for your candies, nuts and cigars. Great variety. Prices the lowest. BON TON.

BELLE CITY BASKET CO., Erny Bros. & Anderson, manufactures all kinds of stave split delivery and laundry baskets. World wide reputation for best goods on earth. Cor. N. Chatham and Hamilton Sts.

RACINE COFFEE ROASTING HOUSE, 1406 State St. Finest coffees in the city of Racine. Remember they are the only coffee roasters in Racine. 1406 State St.

FONFS LIME & STONE CO., Mfrs. All kinds of stone. 'Phone 245. Lime, plastering hair, Stucco and cement. Don't fail to figure with them before buying.

H. F. MUELLER, Wholesale Jobber of general merchandise. Retailers will save money by getting his prices. He will save you freight rates if not more.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
328 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THE JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY.

F. W. STARBUCK, President

Sample copies sent free on application.
All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.
In ordering change of address give both old and new addresses.
Money may be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or Postal Note, at our risk, otherwise at the risk of persons sending.
Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will please forward notice to this office specifying particulars.
THE JOURNAL job printing office and book-bindery have the very best facilities for doing all classes of work promptly and on reasonable terms. Estimates for all kinds of job printing and book binding given at request. Magazines bound and returned promptly.
The date when a subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.
To insure attention all correspondence and business letters must be addressed to the Journal Printing Company.
Address
THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Racine, Wis.

Terms: $1.00 Per Annum, in Advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.

PATRIOTISM, WAITING, HOPEFUL.

The Spanish cortes in being dissolved by Minister Sagasta seems to be confirmatory evidence that Spain anticipates no unfriendly ending of the investigation into the blowing up of the Maine. In April the elections occur and a new Cortes will be assembled and every reason exists for believing that the new Cortes will be in entire accord with Sagasta. Unfortunately our own congress cannot be so easily disposed of and it remains to be seen how the naval inquiry investigation will really end.

But after all there does not seem to be any sufficient cause for believing there is going to be red hot war. There is plenty of talk, news; plenty of patriotic editorials in the papers and all that and plenty of congressmen and senators to keep the thing at a good heat. But all this does not make war. With one administration keeping cool and shrewdly gathering the many threads together that compose the fighting defenses and attacks of a nation, at least this is the supposition and perhaps it is not far from being correct, and the other administration on the other side, keeping cool amid the howls of exciteable Spaniards, and trying to mend the breaks in its financial chain, meanwhile going so far as to dissolve the national legislature, there does not seem any good reason now for believing there will be war with lots of blood and gore around, at least for a while yet.

But whether or not the nation will permit this distressing affair to slowly pass away into the forgotten oblivion of other national incidents in which we have not emerged with any particular credit is another thing. It is not believed that the president has any such intentions. The country fully believes that the executive will act with prudence and firmness and not rush blindly into war. During the time between the bringing of the verdict by the naval board of inquiry much will be done. If the verdict is accident from within, the executive will act in due accordance and Spain will breathe more easily. If the verdict is the explosion was from without and no contributory negligence on our part, the executive will act promptly and with that vigor that does not mean waiting orders for our navy. This is what we are promised and what the people expect.

Meanwhile the American people with scarcely an exception, unless a traitor here and there, steeped in ignorance and twisted brain, are displaying unbounded patriotism. This magnificent outburst of national pride with the people rallied as one man to demand that the national honor and the loss of many brave men, be avenged, will not be lost in the debris of past administrations in which so many insults to the flag and our citizens have so ignobly swallowed. The people respond to the requests of their president to keep cool; to await the rendition of the verdict of the government experts. No one wants war without every valid reason for it. They calmly wait. They have full faith that the administration will be in full accord with them, if the circumstances demand and the Maine is clearly shown to have been wrecked by Spanish treachery. It is expected that things will be pushed and no further explanations made, but strict business meant.

No other nation would have acted with the moderation we have shown. If one of the battleships of England or Germany had been thus blown up in a Spanish harbor in the briefest possible time, a number of powerful battleships would have appeared at the entrance of Havana harbor and an investigation made, but first Havana would have been seized and held while the investigation was in progress. As we have no such navy, however, as has England and Germany, things could hardly be done in this manner. It might, however, be said without straining things too much that perhaps if we had such a navy, this terrible event would not have happened.

GOOD WORK BEING DONE.

Excellent work is being performed by the bureau of American Republics in extending the sphere of our trade abroad. Much remains to be done in this direction and missionary work among the manufacturies is one of the items in the program. There is no earthly reason why the United States should not enjoy a far greater percentage of the trade to the south of us, and in an article published in "American Trade," some pertinent matters are alluded to. The following remarks are in the right direction. "I think," says the writer, "we are inclined to be a little too dictatorial in our business methods in dealing with foreign buyers, overlooking the fact that German and English merchants are eager to do business upon terms whih make us hesitate. We are not always willing to be as liberal in prices, terms, packing, etc., as our customers would wish, and herein lies the cause of much of our retarded development in some lines of foreign trade. We view with suspicion and distrust foreign merchants who wish to buy our goods, while we take greater risks at home with little hesitation. We make much ado about the long credits which foreign merchants are supposed to ask, while in some lines even longer time is given to buyers in this country as a matter of course. In short, we lose much by failing to apply to our foreign trade the same common sense and practical methods that we use in our business at home."

Added to all this may be mentioned the matter of shipping lines between our ports and those of Central and South America, and additional banking facilities. Foreign countries are ahead of us in this essential and it behooves our people to remedy these grave defects if it is expected to secure that measure of this trade that should come to us. The establishment of a sample warehouse at Caracas, Veneuela is on the right lines and more of these might with great benefit to our trade be established in other South American cities.

The local requirements of buyers cannot be neglected if their trade is wanted. Attention to this will most materially help in the extension of our foreign trade and commerce. That is what manufacturers do for their home trade and it is what they will have to do for the foreign customer if they expect to increase their sales in other lands.

TURKISH CRULTIES.

Turkish troops are committing horrible cruelties in Bulgaria, but the victims can obtain no redress upon the same lines the Cubans can secure no relief from the bloody acts of Spain. An account says: Village after village has been surrounded by the Turkish troops; that wholesale arrests have been made, and that the prisoners have been subjected to most inhuman tortures. The note further gives a list of the villages and the names of the victims to whom torture has been applied. Schoolmasters, it appears, have been the special objects of vengeance. The following tortures are recited in the official document, and in each case the name of the victim is given:

Hot irons thrust into mouths, legs broken, splinters driven under the nails, naked feet placed on hot stoves, hung by the feet for fifteen hours, tied to horses' tails, beaten to death, hung by the feet over fire.

A priest of the village of Zernovtzi was hung by the feet for three hours, and then by the arms for fourteen hours. A wet cord was bound tightly around his head. All the prisoners at Kumanova were beaten until their flesh flew off in strips. Many women were assaulted.

This country cannot say but little in view of the unhappy truth that Spanish troops have committed the most outragious and terrible cruelties in Cuba, have starved to death thousands of Cuban rebels, and the United States have not said one single word.

People not in the secret would like to know how much the manipulators in Wall street made during the excitement attendant upon the destruction of the Maine.

The government inspection of meats will not be discontinued because of the decision out west which held congress has no power to create the office.

LAYING DOWN A PROGRAMME.

The plan as developed under the calcium lights of journalism may or may not satisfy the administration, but it must proceed now upon these lights. The program fixed is for the administration to demand indemnity for the loss of the Maine, provided the naval board understand they are to bring in such a verdict, and this is to be followed by intervention in Cuban matters. It is delicately hinted that the De Lome affair delayed the purpose to interfere in Cuba, and this was quickly followed by the destruction of the Maine. As it would not do to send warships to Havana and then investigate, for various reasons the intervention was once more delayed. But now it is all fixed and the president has it all laid out for him, and is expected to do what is set forth.

The only thing missing in this is the part of Hon. Mark Hanna. The other day Mr. Hanna was represented to have appeared before a cabinet meeting and declared that the explosion of the Maine was not a matter to be concerned about even if Spain did do it of a purpose, and further that it would not do to go to war over the Maine anyway. Of course Mr. Hanna said nothing of the sort. The most likely truth is that the president is waiting for the verdict and meanwhile doing all possible to prepare our ports for any war storm and get our navy in as good condition as is possible, and to accumulate war material. If war can be avoided honorably without smirching the honor of the country he will do so. There does not seem to be any question but in some manner the United States will before long take a much more decided step" as regards intervention in Cuba.

HELD IN HAND.

Congress is held so well in hand that it may be possible to take under consideration several of the important things promised the people. This session there has not been any unusual debates or unwaste of time in wordy arguments. Both in the house and the senate there has been evinced a disposition to do some work. It is natural that during the intense excitement growing out of the destruction of the Maine and the ensuing attempts and desires of all to know how it all occurred that the minds of our representatives could not be well brought down to steady business.

There are the finances that despite all that has been said it is well enough to let well enough alone, remains unsettled, precisely as existed in the height of the last campaign. Then there is the section in the platform regarding Cuba which remains unanswered, the other regarding the Nicaraguan canal. There is postal reform calling for something, one reformer wanting to make the press of the country pay the bills and permit the transportation companies to fleece the government as in the past, and then there are other things and matters. There is the postal savings bills which has its attractions for many excellent people.

Is it going to be good policy to adjourn congress without any of the more important items of intending legislation unfinished or not commenced. There is also the bankrupt law, but as to this if congress will only hang it up indefinitely until such time as some one can concoct a bankrupt law in the interests of the plain people, and deny all mercy of law to the trusts, nothing more will be said.

Then also there are the trusts and combines; against whom nothing has been done. Of course as to this latter some thought is required. There is now a national law forbidding trusts of whom Mr. Sherman is the author. But some way it doesn't work and a more rigid one is necessary. An anti-trust and combine law is badly needed, as this evil is by far the worst of any confronting the country today.

PASSING AWAY OF W. M. SINGERLY.

William M. Singerly, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia Record," has gone from the land of the living. Mr. Singerly was a newspaper man of a forceful character and prominent in business and commercial circles. He was interested in numbers of business enterprises and his associates always found in William M. Singerly a man of the strictest integrity and high sense of honor.

He was a Democrat of the old school and refused to follow his party in the last campaign in the sloughs of greenbackism and free silver coinage. At the head of the Philadelphia Chesnut Street bank, which lately failed, he pledged his private fortune for the payment of its debts.

At the time of his death he was prominent in party councils and an enthusiastic advocate of sound money.

PROTECT THESE MEN.

Within a few days two United States officials have been slaughtered in the south. One postmaster at Lake City, S. C., and another postmaster at Ada, Ga. Both were colored men, but this does not condone the assassinations. These terrible affairs should call for prompt action on the part of the government. The postmaster at Lake City was not only slaughtered by the southern assassins but his family were also killed, and their bodies were burned in the ruins of their home.

Editor the government should not make colored men postmasters in communities which protest, or else the government when it does do so should in fairness protect them by government troops. Congress should see that the military take this matter in hand as the civil laws are suppressed, and pursue these murderers to the end that they be fittingly punished. No community can justify this course on the part of the south or southern communities. By no process can murder be justified as a part of the politics of the country. And the logical result of such a state of affairs is that unless the government will protect these colored government officials, it should not by appointing them invite sure death.

A MADISON JURY.

The verdict of the Madison coroners' jury in the case of the death of a lady in that city through the means of lamp explosion will attract attention. This verdict calls for those having the public safety in charge to see to it that the next legislature passes a law providing that the present tests of all illuminating oil or oil used for fuel purposes be increased to a larger factor of safety. This verdict says that the present tests are of but little value and are in reality a sham and delusion.

The public will not disagree with this verdict in the least. But whether or not it will have any effect upon the next legislature is a different matter altogether. The people are entitled to every precaution in the matter of oils used for illuminating and fuel purposes and as the present tests are notoriously unfit according to this verdict, can it reasonably be expected that the forthcoming legislature will be so kind to the people and so thoughtful of their welfare that it can pause long enough to bestow this little care upon them and provide for a proper inspection and paper safeguards in the matter of increasing the tests.

The Standard Oil trust under examination in Ohio flatly refuse to answer certain questions propounded by the attorney-general. It is now so powerful that it can do this with impunity. No state authority would think of compelling them to observe the laws as do other people.

The people may agree with the president in not rushing war and that it is better to strain at trying to believe in accidents; but the people do not think it prudent any longer to delay the work of creating a powerful navy befitting the greatest republic on earth.

Now that some of the advanced plans for caucus reform contemplates forbidding any voter to vote at a caucus of a political party unless he voted that ticket at the last election, it will be in order to compel all voters at a caucus to swear he will vote the party ticket straight all through at the regular election.

The supreme court decision that the Travelors' Insurance company is liable to the 2 per cent tax on gross premiums will bring over $100,000 into the state treasury. The decision holds legal interest will have to be paid on all back dues. This particular company will have to pay $34,000.

Cuban bonds are active and reports say the big European capitalists like the Rothschilds are now ready for business and the dance to begin. Spanish bonds have been unloaded and Cuban bonds bought at a very low figure. What a mercenary world this is, to be sure.

Hawaii does not seem to be doing so well of late and annexation zeal does not appear to be what it was. The reasons for annexation are just as valid now as they were a few months ago.

Ohio proposes, that is, one of her legislators proposes, the legislature should establish a state board whose duty it will be to examine all licenses for marriages.

The people do not want any bankrupt law such as has already passed the house. The people do not want any law by which the great concerns of the country can throttle all business and incarcerate merchants under the law. When people desire, it is easy to swear that fraud is committed and the law puts all business under the thump of great houses in the large cities. It is a mistake to allow involuntary bankruptcy. There is no need of any such feature. We have seen people thrown into jail for no other cause than some one or persons with a little spite or wishing to extract the blood in the business corpse, would swear that some fraud had been practiced or that they were about to do something they had never thought of. If we are to have a bankrupt law, let us have one directly and unmistakeably in the interests of the people, and business interests sorely afflicted by the events of the last three or four years.

Congressman Loud is in error when he says that the newspapers of the land are subsidized by the government at a cost of $40,000,000 a year. There are a number of fake publications and publishing houses for whom the country does transport mail matter at newspaper rates. Then the government pays many millions of dollars a year to the railroads for transporting the mail and for hiring mail cars, at an expense far in excess of what the railroads charge for express matter and fast freight, which may be fairly be called a subsidy. Let us have a fair deal in this matter.

Alaska has neither land nor mining laws. England has them both. It is no surprise, then, that many Americans prefer working on the English side of the Klondike regions, because there they are sure of every protection and justice, an article scarce of the American side. Congress has been appealed to for action in this matter, but nothing is done. As a matter of fact practical anarchy exists all through Alaska today.

One day lately during a high state of excitement on the New York stock board the shrinkage of values in the list reached $832,000,000. This was in round numbers, but such is the machinery for speculation in the board that the actual loss in depreciation was $32,537,067. It is nice to have exact figures in matters of this kind.

Spanish authorities deny Havana harbor has mines or torpedoes concealed below the surface, and a number of able papers who have evidently not read the horrors of the Virginius affair during the war of the rebellion and our pitiful conduct in not punishing the murderous Spaniards, prefers to think it is now all settled, and the Maine blew up through virtue of too much wind power on board.

After all these centuries is Christopher Columbus to be avenged by thecountry he discovered?—Chicago Tribune.

Readers of the early history of this continent who remember the outrageous treatment accorded Christopher, will perceive the point in the above paragraph.

The Holland submarine boat is expected to be a very wonderful thing. This boat can travel seventy feet below the surface and keep down there four hours at a time. What a beautiful examination of the wreck of the Maine this boat could make.

A decision in the Missouri federal district court that the federal supervision over the packing of meats is invalid is very unfortunate. It places a strong weapon in the hands of Germany. Let congress pass a law that will stand the test of the courts if the present one does not.

It is again affirmed that our government intends promptly intervening between the Cuban rebels and the Spanish government, and putting an end to the hideous conflict. The country will believe this when it reads the official announcement and not before.

The Madison church alliance want a curfew bell to ring in the old town. The immense success of the curfew in Racine is having its effect.

Under a ruling of Speaker Reed, members must confine themselves to the subject under consideration. No by-play will be permitted.

Spain declares the Maine was exploded from internal causes. This don't settle it in the minds of the American people.

The attorney-general of Wisconsin, according to a veracious dispatch is to at once start proceedings against some of our nefarious trusts, some well-known to Wisconsin people and some not so well known. Our attorney-general is announced as intending, it does not say he will, but intends to bring these corporations to time, and one of the trusts is the Wisconsin Wholesale Grocery association. The claim against this corporation as against others is that they are trusts which by agreement maintain a schedule of prices preventing free competition, and some of them not only do this, but also compel the retailers whom they graciously permit to sell their goods, to give bond that they will maintain the prices as fixed by the trusts. If, and naturally there would be an if, if the inquiries are substantiated these trusts will be prosecuted for violating the state laws. If they are not substantiated and yet everybody understands very well they are violating the law, nothing naturally will be done and all will be happy. The attorney-general that he has performed his duty, the trusts that they are not in a state of seige with ample testimony against them, and the people that they are still to be trusted as usual at the same old stands.

The depths into which Chicago politics can descend is illustrated when the notorious Alderman Powers of the Nineteenth ward declares war against a woman, Miss Jane Adams, who is one of the principal leaders who conduct the Hull House in that ward, which has done such a great good. This benificent institution corrupt Alderman Powers does not want in his midst. He thinks this glorious institution known as the Hull House, which relieves so much human suffering, nurses so many sick, succors the poor and distressed, is an injury to the slums and the dives from which Powers derives his support. But the Hull House will stand and Powers will go.

There is a sort of boodle trial in Milwaukee. The trouble is all about bribery charges in connection with garbage contracts. If experience goes for anything the Milwaukee people might know all the trials in the world will not reveal anything of importance and as for a conviction, the thing is clear out of the question. The people are not in the least surprised at the charges of bribery, but they will be greatly surprised if the investigation discloses any material facts that will prove guilt.

It is submitted that Congressmen Boutelle and Hale of the state of Maine would be more in consonance with their fellow citizens if they would release their objections in the house for considering the bill increasing the the number of artillery regiments by two. The administration finds itself blocked and the patriotism of the country insulted. Let the men at least permit the bill to take the usual course. They can vote against it on the final vote if they want to.

Switzerland in buying up her railroads the other day, voted to pay for 2,304 miles of road $80,000 per mile. The cost to the people will be $200,000,000 and the experiment will be watched closely. The owners of the roads will salt their proceeds away and take life easily while the state proceeds to make the life of office holders miserable by trying to extract a net income from the investment of $80,000 per mile.

It is rather singular Cousul Duester can hold on to his place as he does. But it is still more singular the government continues to pay Mr. Duester his salary when it well knows another man not only is appointed but is on the ground. The way to induce Mr. Duester to come home is a simple one—let the government discontinue paying his salary.

The government should either not appoint colored postmasters against the will of a community, resulting in their murder by southern barbarians, or else if it does, see that they are fully protected by military forces. Within a few days two federal officials down there have been slaughtered.

Whatever may be the ultimate action of the president as to Cuban affairs there is no question but that the great powers of the world will everyone of them, approve of the action of this country if it should decide to put an end to the internal strife in Cuba and compel Spain to withdraw its soldiers from the island.

Nebraska loses its suit against the bondsmen of defaulting state Treasurer Bardsley, and the state is out $551,000. Bardsley has been sentenced to twenty-one years in jail, but this doesn't recover the money.

The eight hour law of Utah in which it was sought to protect the miners in their dangerous and unhealthy occupation, has been declared valid by the courts.

Intending Klondikers are rejoicing over the war of rates going on. The war of rates is confined to the northern roads and does not affect the Union Pacific and Santa Fe.

Secretary Gage appears to be sizing up the situation all right, and is not talking very loud at present. In case of trouble he will be prepared to supply the sinews.

It is likely there will be an early adjournment of congress. This is another indication the Maine explosion will not bring the God of Battles to the fore.

Milwaukee Populists want to do some active trading and encourage business, so are displaying signals of a desire to do some trading with the Democrats. The Democratic brand of the Bryan trade mark is about the same thing as the Populist trade mark.

The agricultural department is not worrying over the court decision that the federal meat inspection law is invalid. The government undeniably can regulate interstate traffic and the exportation abroad of adulterated and unwholesome food products.

Can congress stop long enough taking interest in the Cuban matter to take action regarding the southern miscreants who first slaughtered a government official at Lake City, S. C., and his family, and then burned their remains.

The administration now is of the opinion the Spanish government was not connected in any manner with the explosion of the Maine.

The Ohio corrupt practice law has been declared legal by the courts and candidates will have to fully comply with the law.

Chicago is talking of cycle paths in its city streets. Why not?

Chronic Dyspepsia Cured.

AFTER suffering for nearly thirty years from dyspepsia, Mrs. H. E. Dugdale, wife of a prominent business man of Warsaw, N. Y., writes: "For 28 years, I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and a weak stomach. The lightest food produced distress, causing severe pain and the formation of gas. No matter how careful of my diet I suffered agonizing pain after eating. I was treated by many physicians and tried numerous remedies without permanent help. Two years ago I began taking Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and Nervine. Within a week I commenced improving, and persisting in the treatment I was soon able to eat what I liked, with no evil effects. I keep them at hand and a single dose dispels any old symptoms."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Build Up Your Health In the Spring

By nourishing every part of your system with blood made pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then you will have nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength. Then you need not fear disease, because your system will readily resist scrofulous tendencies and attacks of illness. Then you will know the absolute intrinsic merit of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best Spring Medicine and Blood Purifier. $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

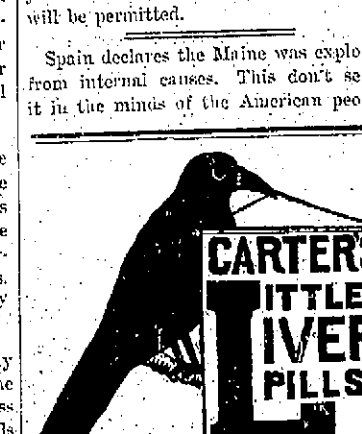
HAIR HUMORS

Itching, irritated, scaly, crusted Scalps, dry, thin, and falling Hair, cleansed, purified, and beautified by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and occasional dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, the greatest skin cures.

Cuticura

Treatment will produce a clean, healthy, scalp with luxuriant, lustrous hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to produce Luxuriant Hair," mailed free.

SKINS ON FIRE with Eczema instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MRS. CURTIS, NEW YORK,

Tells Her Experience With Ovaritis.

A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, indicates inflammation.

On examination it will be found that the region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, you have it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body?

Do you live miles away from a doctor? Then that is all the more reason why you should attend to yourself at once, or you will soon be on the flat of your back.

You need not, you ought not to let yourself go, when one of your own sex holds out the helping hand to you, and will advise you without money and without price! Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your symptoms. Her experience in treating female ills is greater than any other living person. Following is proof of what we say:

"For nine years I suffered with female weakness in its worst form. I was in bed nearly a year with congestion of the ovaries. I also suffered with falling of the womb, was very weak, tired all the time, had such headaches as to make me almost wild. Was also troubled with leucorrhoea, and was bloated so badly that some thought I had dropsy. I have taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and several of her Blood Purifier, and am completely cured. It is a wonder to all that I got well. I shall always owe Mrs. Pinkham a debt of gratitude for her kindness. I would advise all who suffer to take her medicine."—MRS. ANNIE CURTIS, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Used for over 25 years BY ALL NATIONS of the Globe for

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA and similar Complaints, and prepared under the stringent GERMAN MEDICAL LAWS, prescribed by eminent physicians:

DR. RICHTER'S "ANCHOR" PAIN EXPELLER.

World renowned! Remarkably successful! Only genuine with Trade Mark "Anchor." F. Ad. Richter & Co., 215 Pearl St., New York.

31 HIGHEST AWARDS.

13 Branch Houses. Own Glassworks. 25 & 50 cts. Endorsed & recommended by Wm. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St., Schulz Bros., 603 Sixth St., ..., 422 Main St., Racine, Wis. & other Druggists in the U. S.

DR. RICHTER'S "ANCHOR" STOMACHAL best for Colic, Dyspepsia & Stomach Complaints.

HUMPHREYS'

WITCH HAZEL

OIL

CURES

Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c, and $1.00.

Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SPAIN IS GETTING READY FOR WAR

Purchase More Warships in England and France.

THE CONFLICT NEAR AT HAND

Also Purchasing Immense Stores of Ammunition.

IS BACKED BY FRENCH MONEY

Navy Department Dispatches a Ship with Ammunition for the Fleet in Chinese Waters—Officers at the Bethlehem Iron Works Get Orders to be Ready for Service in Twelve Hours Notice—News From Havana.

LONDON, March 4.—Spain purchased two cruisers which the Armstrong Co. is building for Brazil. They are four thousand tons displacement each; will run twenty-three knots an hour and carry ten guns each.

Spain will also probably secure two similar cruisers now building in France. Spain is also negotiating for large quantities of ammunition in England and on the continent for immediate use.

London diplomats believe that French financiers are helping Spain, as the latter, it is understood are paying cash for most of the stuff, giving good security for the rest.

Spain is negotiating with the Armstrongs for three more ships, but has not yet concluded a bargain.

The United States could forestall Spain in the purchase of three additional ships which are being negotiated for by Spain with the Armstrongs, and also in the purchase of a number of other warships building in English and continental dock yards.

While Chili denies that any ships ordered for that country are for sale, it is believed by naval constructors that Chili's best cruiser, the O'Higgins, just finished, could be bought.

AMMUNITION SHIPPED.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The navy department is making preparations to replenish the supply of ammunition on warships on the Asiatic station. Orders have been sent to the training ship Mohican, at Mare Island to carry the ammunition. The ship was just about to leave for a long cruise with naval apprentices going to the Samoan islands.

The department seized the opportunity to utilize her for a powder ship without interfering with the itinerary already arranged for the cruise. She will carry thirty tons of ammunition for the China fleet, and will start almost immediately. It is said at the department that this is only a part of the regular supply of ammunition forwarded to naval stations abroad when the opportunity serves.

The present plan is for the Mohican to take another lot to Honolulu, where it will be trans-shipped either to the Baltimore or Bennington, now there, and forwarded to the fleet at Hong Kong.

Today's cabinet meeting occupied about three hours. At the conclusion it was announced that nothing of importance occurred. No information of any character was stated or was received either from Lee or the court of inquiry, nor had any intimation reached the government as to the character of the information so far obtained by the court.

HURRY-UP ORDERS RECEIVED.

Naval Officers Ordered to be Ready for Service in Twelve Hours.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 4.—The army and navy officers representing the government at the Bethlehem Iron company's works, received orders to be ready for service on twelve hours notice. Work on government contracts is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

MAINE SEAMEN GET THEIR PAY.

Many of the Survivors Lost Their Savings for Years.

KEY WEST, March 4.—All Maine survivors received their monthly pay and their claims for lost personal property have been filed. Many enlisted men lost their savings for years.

It is said on good authority that the naval court of inquiry will leave at 5 o'clock this morning for Havana.

REGULAR TROOPS INSPECTED.

Troops at Fort Douglass Are in Excellent Shape.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 4.—Under orders from department headquarters, the entire command at Fort Douglas has been inspected for marching orders and found to be in excellent shape for movement on short notice.

WISCONSIN POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The president nominated the following Wisconsin postmasters: M. B. Martin, at Darlington, and G. E. Weatherby, Jr., at Schinsburg.

Fargo Argus: Forty-five men and forty dogs have just passed through Fargo bound for Klondike. What are the odd five men going to live on?

CAUSED BY OUTSIDE FORCE.

Opinion of a Cleveland Physician Who Has Just Returned From Key West.

CLEVELAND, O., March 4.—Dr. H. F. Biggar, a prominent physician, has just returned from Key West. He says he had talked with a number of survivors of the Maine and that all willing to discuss the matter at all are convinced the disaster was caused by an outside force, probably a torpedo. In evidence of this it was pointed out that a mast was lifted out of place instead of being thrown sidewise as would have been had the explosion been from within. The bow is split as if a wedge was driven in from the outside. The doctor continued: "I am told that shortly before the explosion a ripple was noticed in the water, as if some smaller craft was moving around the Maine.

AFTER THE KLONDIKE.

A Boston Newspaper Man Here Looking up the Klondike Mining Company Business.

From Daily of March 4.

Yesterday afternoon a gentleman called at the police office and introduced himself as a representative of the Boston Globe and stated that he came here to investigate the business of the Klondike Mining and Transportation company, with headquarters in this city. He said that many people in Boston had sent $2 to the company and that was the last they had heard of it and the impression prevailed that they had been swindled. The gentleman got a statement of the members from the police force who are familiar with the workings of the company and he also called upon former officers of the company and received statements. The officers of the company were formerly in the Hall block on the corner of Main and Fourth streets and a man known as Dr. Adams had charge of the affairs. Recently the office was closed and Dr. Adams went to Chicago and it is believed that he is in that city at present, although he recently told Racine people that he was going to the Klondike. So far as known the company has not sent a single person to the Alaska gold fields and from letters received at the police office and newspaper offices, hundreds of people have been in from $2 to $50. At this rate the company must have taken in several thousand dollars. If this company and the men back of it have and are doing a swindling business they should be arrested and prosecuted to the full extent of the law. If the business is legitimate an explanation is in order. From information gleaned of persons interested, the Boston people who have paid in money without satisfactory results, will demand that government officials investigate and ascertain if the mails have been used for fraudulent purposes.

INFLUENCE OF BOOKS.

How a Single Phrase Has Shaped Some Lives.

Dean Farrar in the Independent: There is one piece of advice which I would give with intense earnestness to all It is: Never be tempted by curiosity to read what you know to be a bad book or what a very little reading shows you to be a bad book.

Bad books—by which I do not mean merely ignorant and misleading books, but those which are prurient and corrupt—are the most fatal emissaries of the devil. They pollute with plague the moral atmosphere of the world. Many and many a time a good book, read by a boy, has been the direct source of all his future success; has inspired him to attain and deserve eminence; has sent him on the paths of discovery; has been as a sheet anchor to all that was noblest in his character; has contributed the predominant element to the usefulness and happiness of his whole life. Benjamin Franklin testified that a little tattered volume of "Essays to Do Good," by Cotton Mather, read when he was a boy, influenced the whole course of his conduct, and that if he had been a useful citizen "the public owes all the advantages of it to that little book." Jeremy Bentham said that the single phrase "the greatest good of the greatest number," caught at a glance in a pamphlet, directed the current of his thoughts and studies for life. The entire career of Charles Darwin was influenced by a book of travels which he read in early years. On the other hand, it is fatally possible for any one—especially for any youth—to read himself to death in a bad book in five minutes. The well known minister, John Angell James, narrated that when he was at school a boy lent him an impure book. He only read it for a few minutes, but even during these few minutes the poison flowed fatally into his soul, and became to him a source of bitterness and anguish for all his after years.

The thoughts, images and pictures thus glanced at haunted him all through life like foul specters. Let no one indulge his evil curiosity under the notion that he is safe. "He that trusteth in his own heart is a fool."

"O, who can hold a fire in his hand
By thinking on the frosty Caucasus,"

Were we not warned 2,000 years ago that "he who touches pitch shall be defiled;" and three millenniums ago the question was asked: "Can a man take fire in his bosom, and his clothes not be burned, or can one walk upon hot coals and his feet not be scorched."

Menasha Press: Oshkosh does not seem to have that same magnanimous desire to furnish men for war as it does to supply candidates for state and federal offices.

SOLDIER BOYS IN A DILEMMA

Absented Themselves From Drill Without Being Excused.

CAPTAIN LEWIS TAKES ACTION

Detatchment of the Company Sent After the Absentees.

REFUSE TO GO TO THE ARMORY

Armed Uniformed Troops Visit the Auditorium in Search of Those Who Failed to Answer Roll-Call—Will be Disciplined Next Monday Night—Penalty for the Offense—Many Excuses Forthcoming.

From Daily of March 4.

Captain W. M. Lewis of Company F, W. N. G., is evidently determined to have every member of the company at drill on the nights designated by him, or know the reason why. He has ordered the company to report for drill two nights a week, every Monday and Thursday. Last night was regular drill night and many of the soldier boys did not answer roll call and were not granted leave of absence. Quite a number of the absentees were at the Lakeside Auditorium where an indoor baseball game was in progress between the Kenosha Athletics and the Racines. Among the latter team are several members of the company and among the audience was probably a dozen other militiamen who would rather see an indoor baseball game and assist in cheering their comrades on to victory than attend a company drill.

KNEW WHERE THEY WERE.

Captain Lewis knew full well where the absentees were and he ordered a detachment of the company under command of Sergeant Matson, to proceed to the Auditorium and bring the baseball enthusiasts back to the armory. A dozen members of the company comprised the detachment, and in full uniform with guns and fixed bayonets, marched to the big building by the lake. The detachment was halted at the entrance and the officer in command entered the building in search of the militiamen. Sergeant Matson, in loud voice, commanded every member of the company in the building to assemble at the armory by order of Captain Lewis. Instantly there was consternation among the crowd and all kinds of rumors were afloat. It was intimated that the strained relations between this country and Spain had reached a climax and that the militia had been called out to proceed to the seaboard.

Several members of the company reported to Sergeant Matson and learning that the purpose of the uniformed men was to get the absentees to the armory to drill, refused to go. Several others hid themselves and still others reported that they had been excused from drill. Finally the detachment returned empty handed, being unable to bring back a single man who had absented himself.

WILL BE DISCIPLINED.

If all reports are true there will be lively times at the armory Monday evening, the next regular drill night. Those who absented themselves last night without leave will be dealt with strictly in accordance with military law. The penalty for the offense is a fine or dishonorable discharge, and those who failed to answer roll call last night, particularly the militiamen who were at the indoor baseball game at the Auditorium, are on the anxious seat today, fearful of the consequences to follow.

According to the revised statutes of the state of Wisconsin, the captain of a militia company has full power to assemble the company for drill either one night a week or seven nights a week if he wants to. In all matters relating to militia affairs they are subject to his orders.

Capt. Lewis was seen this morning but had little to say regarding the action of some of his men last night. His demeanor indicated that he had his mind set and was determined to inflict the full penalty on all those absent last night without leave of absence. Possibly, in case of sickness he might be lenient with those who were so afflicted and unable or neglected to so inform him.

EXCUSES TO BE OFFERED.

The incident has caused considerable discussion today about town and much interest is taken in the outcome of next Monday night's meeting. It is rumored this afternoon that many of the members who were absent, including those who were at the Auditorium, will get doctor's certificates of illness as a reason for non-attendance at drill. No doubt many excuses will be advanced and it remains to be seen whether they will result in sufficient cause for leniency.

Section 20, chapter 292, laws of 1893, says:

Any enlisted man may be dishonorably discharged from the military service of this state for any of the following causes:

First—Absence from his command when called out for the suppression of riot or other active duty.

Second—Desertion.

Third—Insubordination, immoral conduct or intemperance.

Fourth—Continued non-attendance at drills.

Fifth—Refusal to pay any fine properly imposed.

R. O. JEARDEAU HERE.

The Gentleman Pays His Sister a Visit—Expects Marshalship Appointment.

Richard O. Jeardeau, secretary of the state board of arbitration, and who is a prominent candidate for the position of United States marshal, was in the city last night and this morning, visiting his sister, Mrs. N. D. Pratt. The gentleman was met by a representative of the Journal and said that his visit here had no political significance, that he had simply dropped in to visit his folks. In regard to the United States marshalship he simply said that he expected to receive the appointment, and that his friends would not listen to his accepting anything else but the marshalship. Of course Mr. Jeardeau was too modest to talk much about the fight and had nothing to say in regard to other candidates. It is true that he has been offered a consulate to Spain. So far as the statement made that a prominent engineer would come out as a candidate for the marshalship unless Mr. Jeardeau accept the consulship is concerned, knew nothing about it and had heard nothing to that effect.

PETER MOORE FOUND DEAD.

Well Known Colored Man Found Dead in the Lathrop Block Today.

From Daily of March 4.

Peter B. Moore, one of the best known colored men in the city was found dead between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon, at his room on the second flood in the rear of the Lathrop block, on Monument Square. The discovery was made by Mr. Chauncey Lathrop who notified Mr. Mainland of the Porter Furniture company, and he informed the police department.

A Journal representative, with Officers Schumacher and Bassinger, hurried to the room and found the dead man laying on the bed, his head at the foot and feet toward the east. The surroundings indicated that the man had been very sick. A cup, evidently containing tea, was standing on a table and his clothing lay about the floor, in fact the surroundings were about as the room of a man would name them.

Mr. Moore was last seen alive about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon by his friends. Edward Elbe met him near the High school building and conversed with him and he said that he never felt better in his life. When Mr. Elbe left him he said that he was going to do some chores at the home of Mrs. Munroe.

Coroner C. F. Stripple was called and will hold an inquest this afternoon.

The friends of Mr. Moore state that his wife died suddenly some five years ago and he was very melancholy after that. Two months ago his daughter was married to Mr. Ed. S. Blackwell, of Milwaukee, and she went to that city to reside. This left him alone and he became very melancholy and downhearted. A month ago he rented his home on Irving Place and moved into the room where he was found dead.

Deceased was about 60 years of age and came to Racine over 20 years ago from Canada. He was a carpet layer and worked at the business for some years. He has also been employed at the store of Jacob Mohr on Sixth street, but of late has been doing janitor work.

He was a man held in high esteem by his race and was a member of the Baptist church. His daughter at Milwaukee was notified. She is the only living child.

MARCH LITERATURE.

Professor Goldwin Smith in the March North American Review discusses in a most suggestive way the question, "Is the Constitution Outworn?" After the lapse of a changeful century the constitution is, Professor Smith declares, in some respects outworn yet weak points, such for instance as the want of responsible control over finance, when distinctly seen, may in some measure be practically covered, and the edifice may be patched so as to stand, though it cannot be thoroughly repaired. Its soundness is apparently about to be tried by the stress of no ordinary storm.

The contents of the March issue of Woman's Home Companion are characterized by a breezy brightness thoroughly in keeping with the artistic cover page by Martin Justice, foretelling the coming of spring. The fiction is a refreshing departure from the commonplace and hackneyed; in happiest vein is "The Winning of Grandma Ann," by Elmore Elliott Peake, and the romance by Robert C. V. Meyers, "When the Everleigh House was Entered." Josiah Allen's Wife contributes a characteristic story, "A Strange Episode." The conclusion of Octave Thanet's serial, "A Slave to Duty," sustains the power of the opening chapters and is a strong study of the obligations of life. There are valuable papers dealing with problems domestic and economic. The pages devoted to embroidery designs, novel ideas for entertaining, hints for selecting and making spring gowns, and the latest fashions will be found helpful. Published by Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O.; 50 cents a year; sample copy free.

ARE AFTER MILLIONS

Suit to Recover Charles Durkee's Bonds From the Government.

TRUTH AND FICTION MIXED

The Securities Disappeared Many Years Ago—United States Did Not Get Them—Charles Durkee Was a Resident of Kenosha.

From Daily of March 4.

It is reported that a man of the name of Leonard C. Blaisdell of Champaign, Ill., is peddling shares in a lawsuit now pending against the United States in the court of claims among the people of Illinois and Indiana. It is one of the strangest cases ever brought into court. The attorney who has charge now admits that there is not the slightest probability of a verdict in his favor, but he is anxious to secure a trial because he hopes to find in the evidence that may be presented some clew to a large amount of securities that mysteriously disappeared twenty-eight years ago. In the meantime the principal plaintiff is said to be going around the country collecting money from credulous people upon the prospect of a decision in his favor. They pay him $10 now and he promises to give them $100 when he wins the suit. People who know him say that he has been living off this case for years.

During the war Charles Durkee of Kenosha, Wis., was appointed governor of Utah by President Lincoln and took with him as his private secretary Franklin H. Head of the same place, then a young man and the son of a neighbor, now a prominent and highly respected citizen of Chicago. Mr. Durkee invested all his capital in the purchase of the bonds which were issued to the contractors by the Union Pacific company.

While Mr. Durkee was returning from Utah to his old home in January, 1870, in company with his wife and Mr. Head, he was taken ill on the train. He was removed to a hotel at Omaha and died there. His widow, Caroline Durkee, is still living in Kenosha and testifies that all his securities and many other valuable papers, including $1,500 in cash of her own money, were in a tin box which has not been seen since that time.

The body was removed to Kenosha and buried. The will was opened, and it was found that after providing a trust for the support of his widow and making certain bequests to his favorite nephews and nieces Mr. Durkee, being without children, left the residue of his estate to trustees for the erection of an observatory for the public schools of Kenosha and "for the education of youth of both sexes."

Harvey H. Durkee, a brother, and Franklin H. Head were made executors and trustees of the estate and found that the tin box containing the securities of the deceased, which were estimated way up into the millions, had disappeared, and that nothing was left except the homestead in Kenosha and about $15,000 worth of other property, which has yielded an income barely sufficient for the support of the widow.

In April, 1890, Leonard C. Blaisdell of Champaign, Ill., who married a Harriet Durkee, a niece of the deceased, filed in the court of claims at Washington, in behalf of himself and twenty-five or more other collateral heirs, a suit against the government of the United States to recover the sum of $64,000,000, which he alleged was being unlawfully withheld from them by the secretary of the treasury. The following is a list of the claimants: Leonard C. Blaisdell, George Durkee, Deforest, Wis.; Joseph Durkee, Charles C. Durkee, Harvey Durkee, Harriet Fluent, Charles E. Durkee, Ellen Church, Mary L. Furness, Laura A. Huntington and Louisa Hosg of Charles City, Ia.; Martha K. Durkee and Bessie Durkee of Malone, N. Y.; John Durkee, Little Rock, Ark.; Mary L. Hendrix, Rochester, N. Y.; Harriet L. Blaisdell and Caroline C. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles L. Boardman, Lorraine, O.; May A. Fargo and Harriet Boardman, New York; Henry Boardman, Washington, D. C.; Jessie H. Moneghan, Grand Forks, N. D., and C. E. Durkee, Saratoga, N. Y.

TO DREDGE THE YUKON.

A steamer under construction in Brooklyn is 60 feet long, 17 feet beam, draws 2½ feet, and will be shipped in sections to Seattle, and will be used for river dredging on the Yukon, being fitted for the purpose with hydraulic pumps and electric lights.

ENGLAND'S COMMERCIAL DECLINE

Her Exports Falling Off While That of Her Neighbors Increase.

British manufacturers are not favorably impressed by the fact that while during the first nine months of the current year England's exports have diminished nearly $23,000,000, those of France show a gain of over $42,000,000; of Italy, nearly $13,000,000, and of Austria about $1,700,000, while Germany and Belgium show large gains, and the United States exports have increased about $50,000,000. These facts, taken in connection with an increase of British imports last year over $142,000,000, are anything but reassuring.

Green Bay Gazette: The Greeks have not improved much since their war with the Turks. Two of them fired several times at King George at short range and never touched him.

THERE IS ONLY ONE

POND'S EXTRACT

Fac-simile of Bottle with Buff Wrapper.

THIS IS IT!

Invaluable for all Aches, Pains, Inflammations, Catarrhal Trouble and Piles.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

RIGHT PRICES

Is why the people are beginning to trade with Leo A. Peil Co., where for every dime that passes over our counters they receive full value and good goods at right prices.

	c
Strictly Fresh Eggs	14c

FISH.

Salt Makerel	8 and 10c
Salt White Fish	8c
Salt Herring Labradors, per doz	20c
Salt Herring Norwegian, per doz	25c
Fancy Boneless Codfish	10c
Fancy Smoked Bloaters, per doz	18c
Fancy Smoked W. Fish	10c
Medium Scaled Herring per box	15c
Holland Herring per keg	85c
Good Canned Salmon per can	10c
Choice Brand Salmon per can	12½c
Black Diamond Salmon per can	12½c
Mackerel 1-lb. Can per can	10c
Mackerel 3 lb. Can per can	25c
Sardines from	5 to 30c
Anchovies per glass	10c

MEAT.

Sugar Cured Picnic Hams	6c
Sugar Cured Hams	10c
Sugar Cured Bacon	9c
Best Summer Sausage	12c

DRIED FRUIT.

Good Apricots per lb	5c
3 lbs. for	25c
Fancy Apricots per lb	10c
Good Peaches per lb	5c
Fancy Peaches per lb	10c
Good Prunes per lb	5c
Choice Prunes per lb	7c
4 lbs. for	25c
Fancy Prunes per lb	10c
3 lbs. for	25c
Fair Raisins per lb	3c
Good Raisins per lb	5c
Choice Raisins per lb	7c
4 lbs. for	25c
Fancy Raisins per lb	10c
3 lbs. for	25c
Seeded Raisins per pkg	10c

CANNED GOODS.

Good Corn per can	5c
Fancy Corn per can	10c
3 cans for	25c
Good Peas per can	5c
Choice Peas per can	10c
3 cans for	25c
Good String beans per can	6c
Fancy Tomatoes per can	9c
3 cans for	25c
Good Lima Beans per can	10c
3 cans for	25c
Boston Baked Beans per can	10c
Good Pumpkin per can	7c
Good Table Peaches per can	10c
Choice Table Peaches per can	12½c
Fancy Table Peaches per can	15c
Good Apricots, Plums and Pears per can	12½c
Good Blueberries per can	10
Fancy Blueberries per can	12½c
Fancy Strawberries per can	12½c
Fancy Sliced Pine Apple per can	15c
Fancy Grated Pine Apple per can	20c
Assorted Jams 1-lb. Glass Jars	10c

BUTTER.

Fancy Creamery in prints	22c
Fancy Dairy from	15 to 18c
50c Bottle of Malted Milk	45c
$1 00 Bottle of Malted Milk	85c
$3 75 Bottle of Malted Milk	$3.25
Tip Top Condensed Milk	10c
3 cans for	25c
Good Soda Crackers per lb	6c
Good Oyster Crackers per lb	6c
Good Ginger Snaps per lb	5c
Strictly Pure Buckwheat	24c
per ½ sack	50c
Good Potatoes per bu	50c
Fancy Potatoes per bu	60c

FRESH VEGETABLES.

Radishes per bunch	3c
Beets per bunch	5c
Carrotts per bunch	5c
Onions per bunch	3c
Lettuce per head	5c
Spinach per peck	25c
Cauliflower from	5 to 10c
Pie Plant per bunch	6c
Soup 2 bunches for	5c
German Celery bulbs 2 for	5c
Fancy Malaga Grapes per lb	20c
Oranges per doz	12, 15, 20, 25, 35c

PICKLES.

Medium per gal	20c
Dill per gal	25c
Sour Gherkins per gal	30c
Sweet Gherkins per gal	50c
Chow Chow per gal	50c
Bottle Pickles from	5 to 35c
Good Catsup per bottle	5c
1 Gallon Jugs Catsup	50c
Gasoline per gal	7c
Oil from	7 to 9c

SOAPS.

10 Bars Calumet	25c
per box	$2.35
6 Bars White Borax	25c
per box	$2.85
Johnson Powder per box	15c
Star Wash Powder 6 for	25c
Good Buttermilk Soap 3 cakes in a box, per box	10c
Oatmeal Soap 6 cakes	25c
Fancy Glycerine Soap per cake	5c
A full line of Colgate celebrated soaps and perfumes.	
Sour Kraut per gal	15c
Vermont Maple Syrup per qt	30c
Vermont Maple Syrup per ½ gal	55c
Vermont Maple Syrup per gal	$1.00

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables received daily.

LEO A. PEIL CO.

The Giant Despair.

One of the most horrible things about the nervous diseases to which women are peculiarly subject is the sense of overwhelming despair which they bring upon the mind.

A woman's mental condition is directly and powerfully affected by any ailment of the delicate special organs of her sex. Such a difficulty not only racks her body with pain and suffering but burdens her with mental anguish which words can hardly describe.

Thousands of women have had a similar experience to that of Mrs. Eurath A. Williams, of Westport, Oldham Co., Ky., in which the use of Dr. Pierce's wonderful "Favorite Prescription," by imparting health and strength to the feminine organism, has not only restored complete vigor and capacity to the bodily powers but has also given renewed brightness and buoyancy of spirit.

"I suffered for over a year," says Mrs. Williams, "with indigestion and nervous prostration. I was unable to eat or sleep. I tried several physicians, but they only helped me for a short time. A friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Pellets." I commenced taking the medicines last May. Took three bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' three of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and three vials of the 'Pellets,' and am now feeling better than I have for two years. Have a good appetite, sleep well, and do not suffer from indigestion or nervousness. I have gained seven and a half pounds since taking these medicines. I have recommended Dr. Pierce's medicine to several ladies, one of whom is now taking it and is being greatly benefited."

DO NOT FORGET...

When in need of anything in the Furniture line, to call on A. C. Hanson, 1026 State street, and be convinced that he has the finest line of

...FURNITURE...

in the city and at prices lower than the lowest. All goods guaranteed. Goods delivered any distance either by wagon or rail. Telephone calls promptly attended to at all hours.

Telephone 149. A. C. HANSON, 1026 State St. Racine.

UNDERTAKER and EMBALMER

MAYOR GRAHAM IS KNOCKED OUT

Judge Fish Decides Case of Frederick Ollerich Today.

IN FAVOR OF F. OLLERICH

Motion to Quash the Writ of Mandamus is Overruled.

LAW IS HELD CONSTITUTIONAL.

An Appeal Will be Taken to the Supreme Court at Once—Unpaid Policemen and Firemen Are Happy—Commissioners Are Also Feeling Good—Backers of the Mayor in the Dumps—Review of the Case—The Decision in Full.

From Daily of March 5.

In the circuit court this morning Judge Frank M. Fish handed down a decision in the case of Frederick Ollerich against Mayor Frederick Graham, and it is in favor of the plaintiff and virtually holds that the civil service reform law is constitutional. The decision is given below in full:

Circuit court for Racine county, state ex rel. Frederick Ollerich, plaintiff, vs. Frederick Graham, mayor of the city of Racine, defendant.

The demurrer and motion to quash the alternative writ of mandamus issued in the above-entitled action having come on to be heard and Messrs. Kearney & Thompson having been heard in support thereof and Messrs. Cooper, Simmons, Nelson & Walker having been heard in opposition thereto and the court being fully advised in the premises.

Ordered. That said motion be denied and the demurrer is hereby overruled with costs.

Dated, March 5, 1898.

By the Court,
Frank M. Fish, Judge.

The action was commenced against Mayor Graham to compel him to sign the pay rolls of the firemen and policemen who are serving under the fire and police bill. It was admitted to be a friendly contest to test the constitutionality of the bill, known as chapter 247 of the laws of 1897. The complaint cited all of the facts in the case, that Mr. Graham is mayor, that Frank J. Miller, G. N. Fratt, J. P. Davies and Thomas Graham were appointed commissioners under the law; that they accepted and qualified and heard examinations of applicants for positions on the police and fire departments and performed all other duties, etc. That the mayor refused to sign because the plaintiff believes that the defendant believes the law is unconstitutional and

Whereas, The petitioner prays that such proceedings may be had in due form of law that a pre-emptory writ of mandamus may issue out of and under seal of this court, requiring and commanding Frederick Graham to sign the proper pay rolls for the payment of the salary due the affiance, for the amount of November and December and for such other judgment or order in the premises as may be proper and as in duty bound the petitioner will ever pray.

When the case was argued before Judge Fish Attorney Kearney claimed among other things that the act in question is unconstitutional and void, because of the fact that it unlawfully extended the term of office of municipal officers and was against the letter and spirit of the constitution in that it is an invasion of the main right of each community in our state to govern its domestic affairs. He also held that an office was in the nature of a contract and that the law was a violation of that constitutional provision which prohibits the enactment of any law impairing the obligation of contracts; also that the provision requiring that not more than two of the board of fire and police commissioners should belong to the same political party was void as making political opinion a test of eligibility to office.

Attorney Simmons contended that the law was constitutional; that the provision extending the term of office of the chiefs of police and fire departments, even if open to objection, which was not contended, was not an essential feature of the law and would not invalidate the law as a whole. He contended, however, that extending the term of an appointive office was not making an appointment to such office; that an office was not in any sense a contract and the legislature which created it could change or abolish it without violating the constitution and that the law providing for not more than two members out of a board of four should belong to the same political party, but not requiring the selection of such members from any party, did not render ineligible any citizen to appointment and did not make political opinion in any sense a test of eligibility.

The case will be carried to the supreme court immediately and every effort made to argue it before that high tribunal and get a decision as soon as possible.

It is unnecessary to say that the fire and police commissioners and the unpaid firemen and policemen are felling jubilant over the decision and are confident that the supreme court will hold the law constitutional and that they will eventually get their pay.

Those who have been backing Mayor Graham in his fight are way down in the dumps, knowing full well that the law is constitutional, and that the only thing they will have to show after the fight is over is a big bill of costs which the tax payer must pay.

The question whether the law is a good one or not does not cut much figure here, and the proper way to have done if it is obnoxious was to have sent a long petition to the legislature at its next session to repeal it.

DEATH OF P. B. MOORE.

Verdict of the Coroners Jury Was That Death Resulted from Natural Causes.

From Daily of March 5.

Coroner Stripple held an inquest on the body of Peter B. Moore, the colored man found dead at his room in the Lathrop block yesterday afternoon. When the body was first discovered it was thought by the friends of the dead man that he might have ended his life, on account of having been very down hearted of late, but a verdict of death from natural causes was brought in.

Mr. Chauncey Lathrop testined that he had talked with Mr. Moore sometime ago and that he said on account of heart trouble he was obliged to stop smoking. The day before the body was found he talked with Mr. Moore, but there was no indications that he was sick. As he did not visit the home of his brother yesterday to attend to the furnaces he entered his room to see what had become of him and discovered him on the bed and notified the Porter Furniture company.

Dr. Simms testified that he had examined the body and discovered no traces of poison and believed that death was due to winter cholera.

Edward Elbe testified to having talked to Mr. Moore the day before his death and he appeared to be well and hearty.

L. C. Mainland testified that Mr. Lathrop had informed him of the discovery and went to the room and saw the body and then notified the police.

A verdict of death from natural causes was then brought in. The jury was composed of A. P. Dutton, A. G. Harding, L. H. Yance, Frank Bassinger, John Clemons and H. L. Fox.

Mrs. Blackwell, daughter of the dead man, and her husband, arrived in the city last night to arrange for the funeral.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

For Miss Frances Willard by Friends of the Caroline Wells W. C. T. U.

From Daily of March 5.

Yesterday afternoon memorial services for Miss Francis E. Willard were held, from 3 to 5 at the home of Mrs. Judson, Park avenue. The large parlors were filled with sorrowing co-workers and friends of the Caroline A. Wells W. C. T. U. under whose auspices the services were held.

The rooms were beautifully decorated with the stars and stripes, carnations, roses and smilax. A large picture of Miss Willard hung in the front parlor which was tastefully draped with smilax white roses and callas, under which stood a potted plant of purple garden heliotrope. The exercises were opened with a short business session, followed by an unusually interesting program, the first of which was a duet "I need thee every hour," rendered by the Salvation Army officers, all joining in the chorus. Mrs. Black read a scripture lesson, followed by a short invocation by one of the ladies, all joining in the "Lord's Prayer." Selections from Miss Willard's writings were read by fourteen different ladies. The Salvationists then favored us with another of their beautiful selections. The feature of the afternoon was a masterly paper by Mrs. Black on the life and work of the greatest woman this world ever saw, Francis E. Willard. It was a very able and impressive address and paid highest tribute to the noblest of women. Mrs. Paddock read with feeling, a poem, composed by Dr. Milton S. Terry, of Evanston University, which was read at the funeral at Evanston. Capt. Grocloud made the consecration prayer, which was very loving and tender, many tears were shed and all hearts seemed lovingly blended.

The exercises were closed with a song sung at Miss Willard's mother's funeral, sung the last time Miss Willard was in the Temple, also, and also sung as the remains were carried from the Temple to their last resting place, "God be with you till we meet again," led by the Salvation Army officers.

The respect of eulogy, the gratitude of prayer, the praise of music, and the perfume of sweet flowers, paid tearful tribute to the memory of Francis E. Willard.

It was a service never to be forgotten by those present, and a beautiful testimonial to a noble, unselfish, loving Christian woman who was loved by the whole world.

In a Bad Condition.

"I was troubled with pimples and my blood was in a very bad condition. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the first bottle the pimples began to disappear. I continued taking the medicine until I was perfectly well and strong." August Prestin, Jr., Peshtigo, Wis.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills.

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles. Robinson Drug Co.

The wire rod trust with $87,000,000 capital is getting ready for business, with none to say dare.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc.; save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

TRIBUTE TO A NOBLE WOMAN

By Rev. R. T. Roberts.

From Daily of March 5.

The death of Mrs. Mary Ann Buchan, wife of Dr. A. L. Buchan, was received with sincere sorrow throughout Racine and Kenosha counties, where she was well known. The funeral was a large one and fully attested the high esteem in which the deceased was held. Hundreds of friends gathered around the bier to pay a last tribute to a lovely woman and the floral tributes fairly buried the casket. It was a tribute seldom paid to a departed friend and neighbor and evidence of a friendship and love that was lasting. Rev. R. T. Roberts, of the Welsh Presbyterian church, preached the sermon and it was an eloquent and fitting tribute. Below are the remarks in full.

We are assembled today to consider some of the lessons suggested by the life and the death of our dear sister and esteemed friend, Mrs. Mary A. Buchan. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evan and Ann Meredith, and was born in Paris, Kenosha county, on the 3d day of January, 1859. When she was about four years old she was left fatherless and when she was about eight years old her mother died. A fatherless and motherless little girl of eight years old she was tenderly received and kindly cared for by her aunt, Mrs. U. S. Humphrey, at Union Grove. At the age of thirteen she decided to make a public profession of her faith in Christ, as her personal Savior and united with the Congregational church in Kenosha.

On the 3d of May, 1882, she was married to Dr. A. L. Buchan, then of Union Grove, Wis. In the fall of 1889 they moved to Chicago, where they remained until the fall of 1892, when they came to this city. Last Wednesday morning she was suddenly taken ill. In a few hours her beloved husband realized the seriousness of her illness of her illness. Whatever devoted care of friends and relatives and medical skill could do was done. She realized herself the deep hold which the disease had upon her, and she summoned all the strength of her body and the noble courage which was one of her characteristics in order to aid in the brave effort made to stay the progress of the fatal disease. In the meantime she had no fear of the beyond. About 9 o'clock last Friday night the end came and again is verified the word which says "There is no man that hath power over the spirit to retain the spirit; neither hath he power in the day of death, and there is no discharge in that war."

This wonderful apparent defeat and change is a marvel, and it always arrests our attention. Here is the military weapon without a soldier; an engine without an engineer; a home without a tenant; a body without a spirit. A mysterious contrivance of an all-wise creator is this. The dust shall return to earth as it was and the spirit shall restore to God who gave it. This placing by us of the body in the dust is freighted with curious and serious thoughts. But when as this is, it is only the least part of the duty we owe to our dear sister, for we don and must think not of her body, but of her noble spirit by which she wrought a beautiful character. In her life we find another illustration of the care of our God over the fatherless. When her father was taken away she was in that age where she experienced a loss which can only be felt by the tender heart of an innocent child. How real, how serious do our little ones feel the loss when only a little toy is broken. They enter into their sorrows with all the seriousness of genuine loss. When her mother was called away she was able to realize the loss, not emotionally only, but intellectually as well. Then in that dark hour, in the bright sunshine of childhood days she found Him to be the father of the fatherless. She learned in those early days of sorrow to trust the President of Orphanages. He is so glorious that he sides the heavens, but so compassionable that he remembered the fatherless of the earth.

In her life we see that days are not numbered, but they are weighed and measured. Some days have much more in them and to them than others. We live more in some days than in others. To some of you within the circle of the bereaved here today these last few days have been days full of sacred memories of marvelous intensity; full of feeling and meaning. New realities and new experiences have made these days to be among the most important days of this life to some of you. It is not the twenty-four hours that measures and weighs our days, but events, trials, successes and results. The life of our dear departed sister was of a full measure in this respect, not only her childhood days were marked by serious events and trials of a little orphan, but the days which followed were characterized by intense activity. Uniting her life with that of her beloved husband who has devoted marked abilities to the relief of the suffering ones, she shared with him in the responsibilities of a great and important practice, until her life was full of the care and tension which characterizes a busy life.

She was endowed with strong intellect and good judgment, happy disposition, full of sympathy and affection.

She remained loyal to the kingdom of her Redeemer. The highest interests of His cause were near and dear to her. Her love for the church was not a flash of light appearing now and then, but the steady light of a bright fixed star. I shall ever keep with sacredness the conversation Mother Buchan, Mrs. Buchan and myself had the last time I saw mother alive. Mother said that was only waiting for the Lord to come to take her home, and said that she believed in the Bible as firm as ever. She had taken the Bible always as her guide in life. How strange it is, said the daughter, that any one can neglect the Bible. There is so much strength and comfort to be had in the words of God. From this I inferred that not only mother was a great Bible woman but that her daughter Mary was, too. The inspired book was a lamp unto her feet and a light unto her path. We three decided then and there that faith was the great word for man. However great a thing it is to say, "I think," it is a greater thing to say "I believe." She was at home not only in the sphere of religious thought, but she was at home in the higher and the nobler sphere of religious belief. She believed in the true God, Father, Savior, and Holy Comforter. Among her favorite hymns were the following:

Jerusalem, my happy home,
Name ever dear to me,
When shall my labors have an end
And joy, and peace in thee.
Oh, when, then, city of my Gon,
Shall I thy courts ascend,
When congregations ne'er break up,
And Sabbaths have no end!

and

Abide with me. Fast falls astride
The darkness deepens. Lord with me abide.
When other helpers fail and comforts flee,
Help the helpless, oh, abide with me.

In the Bible we read of the important friend of middle age, and the Lot prayed "O, my God, take me not away in the midst of my days. Although a good man and prepared to leave the world, yet he seems to have been reluctant to dying in the meridian of age. This age is most important age in life. At this age we have the strongest expectations of living, we have escaped the dangers of youth and have not come to the weaknesses of old age. Whether our bodily constitution be slender or robust we place more dependence upon it in the meridian, than in any other period of life. We do not want to die in the midst of our days. Those who are in the meridian of life wish to do a great deal more of good in the world before they die. This makes us unwilling to die at this age. This is the age where we are most intimately connected with our fellow men. These connections are the principal source of human happiness in the present life, and renders it the most pleasant and agreeable; the circle of friends, relatives and acquaintances unusually expands wider and wider until mankind arrives at the meridian of life, and the diminish tell the aged are left almost alone in the midst of a new world of strangers. There is nothing, perhaps in the present state, which so sensibly endears life, and so strongly draws the affections to it as the tender ties which unite the heart and interests of individuals to each other. These tender ties are often broken one after another before the aged are taken away, which renders death more desirable than life. But the case is far otherwise with those who are in the midst of their days. These are the days when the cares, the responsibilities of home, church and state are upon our shoulders. Our dear sister was taken away in the meridian of life. It was natural that she should express a desire to remain a little longer for she had a kind husband, a good home, a large circle of friends; life here had a charm for her. Yet it was with submissive will she said this, and was willing to abide with the will of God. She had nothing to fear in death, and the beyond was all bright.

We miss her; we shall miss her more and more; but our loss is her gain. She rests from her labors in Jerusalem, her heavenly home. All that is left will be immortality, which, in the light of the gospel is not only life, but a larger and purer life, still finding its heaven in doing the divine will, still finding its beginning and end in the eternal God. To you, bereaved husband, and relatives, and friends, I bring the comforts of the blessed gospel. Let the light and the resurrected life of our loving savior shine into the mystery of this hour. Remember the words and cherish the virtues of the dear departed one, and the blessings of blessed immortality with her shall be yours.

Dr. Le Due's Genuine French Female Regulator

From Paris. Three packages are positively warranted to cure the most stubborn cases of Monthly Stoppages, Irregularities, Obstructions and suppressions from whatever pathological cause, or return money. $2 a package or 3 for $5. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY, American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1230 Washington Ave.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

The administration is making every effort to place our sea coast cities in a good state of defense.

Don't annoy others by your coughing and risk your life by neglecting a cold. One Minute Cough Cure cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. Robinson Drug Co.

OFFERS THE PATHFINDER.

Mr. Morgan Places His Yacht at the Disposal of the Secretary of the Navy.

From Daily of March 5.

Among the first patriots to proffer valuable aid to the United States in case of war is F. W. Morgan who has placed his cruising yacht Pathfinder at the disposal of Secretary Long through the agency of Senator Mason.

The Pathfinder would make a useful and powerful dispatch boat. She was designed and constructed by the Racine Boat Manufacturing company, of this city. She was built with ram bow and tripple expansion four-cylinder engines and is 140 feet long, 17-foot beam and draws eight feet of water. Her cruising speed is sixteen miles an hour, with a possibility of eighteen or twenty miles under force pressure. As she is constructed so that ordinary musketry could not pierce her sides she would be a desirable addition to the navy forces. Her dimensions are about the same as the torpedo boat destroyers and she is much heavier built. The boat has capacity for a crew of fifty and for two formidable guns. Mr. Morgan is proud of his yacht. When he heard the government was looking for available vessels he wrote Senator Mason and the Pathfinder awaits the signal from Secretary Long.

The yacht is now anchored off Fullerton avenue bridge Chicago.

OBITUARY.

From Daily of March 5.

Lewis.

Last night a three-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie E. Lewis died at their home on 1442 Douglas avenue. The funeral will take place from the house at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Herzog.

George Herzog, of this city, received a telegram from Manitowoc announcing the death of Raymond Joseph, the two year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herzog of that city. Mrs. Herzog left for Manitowoc to attend the funeral. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herzog are well known in Racine and they will have the sympathy of their many friends in their sad affliction.

Toft.

Mrs. Igna Toft died yesterday afternoon at her home 351 Prospect street, of pneumonia, after a short illness. Less than a week ago the husband of Mrs. Toft died of the same disease and she was too sick to attend the funeral. Mrs. Toft has lived in the city several years and is well and favorably known. Two daughters and four sons survive her. The time of the funeral will be announced later.

Klinkhammer.

Mrs. Anna Klinkhammer, aged eighty-five years and ten months, died March 3, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Zimmers, No. 1411 Villa street. Deceased had been a resident of Racine for thirty years and leaves two daughters Mrs. May and Mrs. Zimmers, and one son, Joseph Klinkhammer. The funeral will take place at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon from Holy Name church.

Noonan.

John Noonan, a well known and respected citizen of this city, died today at 1 o'clock of general debility aged eighty years. He was born in Ireland and came to this country in 1847, and for the last forty years has resided here. The funeral will be announced later.

Bowker.

Mrs. Myron Bowker, an old and respected resident of Somers, Kenosha county, died yesterday of cancer, after a long illness.

Suit Against the City.

From Daily of March 5.

Mathew Deutsch, by his Attorneys, Ritchie & Heck, has commenced suit against the city of Racine for $5,000 damages. The plaintiff alleges that he slipped and fell upon a slippery sidewalk at the corner of Main and East State streets and injured one of his arms badly and that by reason of said accident the city was negligent in allowing ice and snow to accumulate and not removing the same.

Many a home has been rendered sad and desolate by the loss of some dear, petted child. This is a dangerous season for children, and parents should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup handy.

CURIOUS.

Justice Brewer has noted some curious coincidences in regard to the members of the supreme court. The judges are seated on the bench on either side of the chief justice in the order of the date of their appointments, the senior at the right, the second at the left and so on. Before the retirement of Justice Field on the right of the chief justice were seated three colors, Justices Gray Brown and White. None of the associates who sat on the right of the chief justice had children. Every associate who sat on the left had a large family, and all but Judge Peckham had grandchildren.

A reason for the faith that is in him.—A responsible citizen of the South writes: From observation covering a great number of cases I unhesitatingly pronounced Salvation Oil to be the most wonderful remedy for burns I have ever tried.

Cut flowers may be preserved for an unusually long time if a little saltpetre or carbonate of soda be added to the water. Salt also helps to keep them fresh.

Incontinence of water during sleep stopped immediately by Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic. Cures children and adults. Sold by Shulze Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

Washington news indicates a normal condition of things is now prevailing, and the war fever much more subdued.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure, as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. Robinson Drug Co.

TALMAGE CURED BY DR. GREENE'S NERVURA.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Cures the Most Renowned Preacher in the World.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Finds Help in the Use of Dr. Greene's Nervura and His Commendation of this Grand Remedy Will Influence and Encourage the Weak, Sick and Suffering to Use it and Be Cured. It is the Best Spring Medicine You Can Take.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, the most renowned preacher in the world, has been cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, undoubtedly the greatest living divine, occupies in the hearts and minds of the people a position of pre-eminent esteem and regard. No other preacher is so widely known, no other clergyman is so distinguished throughout the world. A great orator and writer, his sermons have the widest dissemination, until there is scarcely a family where his name and works are not known.

When such a man, a recognized leader and teacher of the people, testifies by his written testimonial that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has helped him and that he recommends its use for invigoration after over-work, to restore the strength, energy, nerve force and vitality of the system, when for any reason they are lost, weakened or impaired, those who are sick and suffering, who are weak, nervous, without strength, energy and ambition, who are discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures to be cured, in fact all who have need of a strength-giving and health restoring medicine, can take renewed hope from the words of this great preacher, that Dr. Greene's Nervura is the one remedy among all others to give them back the health and strength they have lost.

Rev. Dr. Talmage says:

1400 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

I commend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for invigoration after over-work. I have used the Nervura for that purpose.

T. DeWitt Talmage.

Hope of cure should not be lost while Dr. Greene's Nervura remains untried; no one should be discouraged or despair of a cure who has not yet sought in this wonderful remedy relief from the pain of rheumatism and neuralgia; restoration from nerve-weakness and nervous prostration; renewed strength from the weak, tired feelings, run-down and exhausted sensations of general debility; a cure from those conditions which cause indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney and liver complaints, female weakness, etc.

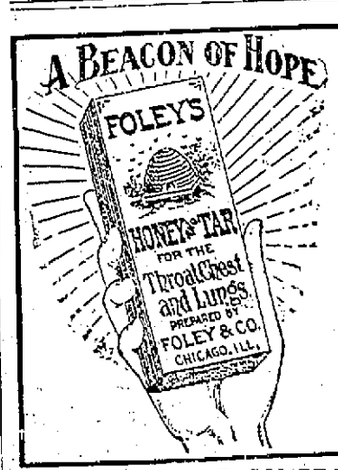
You can be cured if you will use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Strength of nerves, strength of muscle, strength of body, renewed power, ambition and endurance are its wondrous gifts to nerve-weakened, run-down, debilitated, nervous, tired out and exhausted people. It is the best spring remedy you can take, immeasurably superior to sarsaparillas or other compounds. Take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy this spring and see for yourself its wonderful toning, cleansing, and vitalizing effects.

To the despondent and discouraged it is the hope of renewed life.—a new world, as it were from which pain, suffering and despair are banished; to the weak, tired and prostrate, it is a tower of strength; to the nervous, sleepless, irritable, brain-weary and nerve-racked, it gives natural, refreshing sleep and strong and steady nerves; to the low-spirited sufferers from nervous prostration and female complaints it is the entrance upon a new existence of robust happiness; indeed, the sick and suffering will find in Dr. Greene's Nervura a veritable fountain of health.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is a physician's prescription, the remedy of physicians for the cure of the people. Use it if you have need of a health and strength-giving medicine, and consult Dr. Greene, if you desire, which may be done without charge, either personally at his office, 148 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Above all do not be persuaded to accept some substitute which the dealer claims is "just as good," on which he makes a little more profit. There is no other remedy in the world of anything like the value, power and efficacy of Dr. Greene's Nervura in restoring health and strength. It is guaranteed purely vegetable and harmless. Insist on having Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and accept no other.

A BEACON OF HOPE



A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR

IS THE GREAT THROAT and LUNG REMEDY.

FOR SALE BY W. R. KIRKBY.

"A GOOD TALE WILL BEAR TELLING TWICE." USE SAPOLIO! USE

SAPOLIO

SPAIN WITHDRAWS HER REQUEST

Takes Back Her Request for the Recall of General Lee.

IT WAS NOT A DEMAND

Just a Polite Request After the Spanish Style.

TWO CRUISERS GO TO CUBA

To Show Spain That We Are Not to be Cowed the Cruisers Nashville and Montgomery Are Sent to Cuba with Supplies and the Fern is Withdrawn—Democratic Congressmen Openly Declare They Will Support the Administration.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Spain has withdrawn her request for the recall of Consul-General Lee and it is believed the incident is practically closed. Minister Woodford notified the government of the fact today. It is now stated the request was never put in the shape of a demand, but merely a suggestion on the part of Spain, and when she found that it would be pleasantly refused by this country, she promptly receded.

The fact that Spain merely intimated it would be pleased at Lee's recall instead of actually putting the request in the form of a demand made the matter more readily adjustable. Had the recall been demanded there would have been nothing for Spain to do but to withdraw Lee's exquatur; but as the matter stands he can still remain on duty without humiliation to Spain.

Spanish objection to Lee was based largely on his sympathy for the Cubans and some of his utterances which found their way into print. It is understood the Spaniards also take exceptions to the friendly relations between Lee and the correspondents of papers which have been decidedly unfriendly to Spain. It is believed De Lome carried to Spain papers and information calculated to make Spains request the recall of Lee. The complaint against sending relief supplies to Cuba in war vessels was made through DuBose the Spanish charge, but when the matter was fully explained to him he expressed his entire satisfaction with the present arrangement and intimated he would withdraw the protest.

KEY WEST, March 7.—Orders were received at noon rescinding the instructions given to send the Fern to Cuba with supplies, and reiterating the original order, naming the cruisers Nashville and Montgomery to fulfill the mission. The sudden change has caused excitement in naval circles, as no explanation of the matter is obtainable.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The navy department announced this afternoon that the cruiser Montgomery would relieve the dispatch boat Fern at Havana and that the Fern will carry relief supplies to Matanzas and Sagua. This is understood to be a satisfactory arrangement to Spain.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

War Rumblings Heard in the Far East—Unrest at Bombay.

BOMBAY, March 7.—The situation here is grave. There is extreme unrest among the natives on account of the plague measures which wound their religious susceptibilities. In addition the plague authorities are at loggerheads with the city corporation which cut off their supplies of money.

WILL LEASE PORTS TO RUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 7.—The Tageblatts, Pekin, specials say China has agreed to lease Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan to Russia for ninety-nine years.

WAR IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, Persia, March 7.—The government of the province of Kerman routed the insurgents at several points in Persian Beloochistan, where it is expected order will soon be restored.

WAR PREPARATIONS BY RUSSIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The North American says the Cramps are busy drawing plans for the consideration of foreign power, understood to be Russia, for the erection of a first-class shipbuilding plant, similar to the Cramps here, and the building of several battleships and cruisers. The North American thinks this points to preparation for almost certain war between Russia and Japan growing out of Russian encroachments in China.

Farmers' Institute at North Cape.

From Daily of March 7.

The institute held at this place by Geo. marks of Geo. J. Kellogg, of Janesville, here in point of attendance and interest. More interest is being felt along horticultural lines than formerly and the remarks of Geo. J. Kellogg, of Janesville, (the first white boy who landed at Kenosha, then Pike Creek, in 1832), was listened to with close attention, and the following list of fruits given by him were considered the most valuable for Racine county:

The best ten-apples I would name, for summer—Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburgh.

Fall—Greesy Pippin, Wolf River, Ulters, Wealthy, Longfield.

Winter—Windsor, Flushing, Spitzenburg and N. W. Greening.

Pears—Flemish Beauty, Kieffer, Louise Bon, and Bartlett.

Cherries—Early Richmond, English Morello and Wragg.

Plums—DeSoto, Forest Garden and Lombard.

Currants—Victoria, Long Branch, Holland and White Grape.

Gooseberries—Downing, Pearl and Houghton.

Red Raspberries—Soudan, Turner and Cuthbert.

Purple Raspberries—Columbian, Shaffer, Redfield, No Suckers.

Black Raspberries—Older, Nemaha and Gregg.

Yellow Raspberries—Golden Queen.

Blackberries—Snyder, Badger and Briton.

Grapes—Concord, Delaware, Worden, Brighton, Niagara and Green Mountain.

Grapes—New Best and Biggest Black, Campbell's Early.

Best Shade Tree for Lawn and Cemetery—Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch.

Best Evergreens to Stand Drouth—White Pine and Blue Spruce.

Best H. P. Roses—Gen'l Jacq, Paul Neyron, Mrs. J. Laing and Magna Charta.

Best Strawberries, perfect in blossom—Wood, Lovett, Splendid and Enhance.

Best Strawberries, pistillate, worthless alone—Warfield, Crescent and Bubach.

Best big Strawberries—Marshall, Clyde, Enormous, Edith Mary, Glen Mary and Wm. Belt.

Mr. Alex. Galbraith spoke of the needs of the horse. He showed the necessity of breeding for a heavier class that are always in demand, horses of from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs.

The following program was carried out on the first evening of the institute:

Vocal duet.....T. L. Walker, Al. Shepard
Recitation.....Miss Cheeves
Quartette.....
Miss Apple, Mrs. Overson, Messrs. Apple and Overson.
Declamation.....Harry Apple
Vocal solo.....Mrs. J. A. Anderson
Addresses by Geo. J. Kellogg and F. H. Merrell on Farmers and Education.
Duet.....Mr. and Miss Pierce
Declamation.....John A. Anderson
Solo.....C. A. Apple
Essay—The Creamery.....Mrs. Clark
Solo.....James Overson
Recitation.....Miss Apple
Male quartette.....Overson Bros
Duet.....J. L. Walker, Al. Shepard

During the time allotted here the regular topics were taken up by the institute workers and in addition there were papers given by John A. Anderson on "Sheep," "Why I Farm," by John Kamper, and "The Practical End of Farming" by Hon. Adam Apple.

Everyone did all in their power to make the institute successful, and this especially applies to Uncle Sam's representative at this place, the genial Oscar.

The farmers of Western Union met in institute on Tuesday last and exchanged views as to the best manner of tilling the soil, caring for stock, best feeds to use, best methods of gardening, best stock to keep, and to exchange views as to general farming. It was the first institute ever held here, and in point of interest nearly equalled a political gathering. The conductor, Geo. C. Hill, is the right man for the position, and his gentlemanly bearing won the esteem of his audience. He has for a truce mate F. H. Merrell, of Portage, a scientific as well as practical farmer, a man who knows the "whys and wherefores" of farm life, and who is able at a moment's notice to give an exhaustive talk on poultry, cows or root crops or to conduct a Babcock milk test that is acceptable to any man. The institute is looked upon with a kindly feeling among the progressive farmers, and has done incanculate good to this section of the state. "Gardening for Profit" was the subject of an interesting talk by A. J. Fidler of Racine, while Mr. Wm. Hanche explained the way to raise cabbage. The "dairy cow" found an enthusiastic supporter in C. P. Goodrich, who is without doubt one of the best judges of dairy stock in the world. The points he gave young farmers for the selection of dairy cows will doubtless be followed by those who are not in a rut.

W. C. Taylor of Racine, read a paper brimful of good ideas and showed him to be a deep thinker in his chosen line.

Taken as a whole the institute was a success and every speaker contributed to the same.

The following program was carried out in the evening by the local talent:

Selections on the Gramophone—The "Barnyard" and the "Laughing Man."
Recitation.....Warren Fidler
Recitation.....Edith Roberts
Instrumental solo..Miss Laura Richards
Songs and chorus by Prof. Wm. Toase and class of 40 scholars from Kelloggs' Corners.
Reading.....Miss Lillian Brown
Recitation.....Miss Anna Anderson
Recitation.....Miss Rosman Pierce
Reading.....Mrs. C. S. Foster
Songs and chorus.....Prof. Toase and class
Declamation.....Frank Gillett
Vocal solo.....Miss Lillian Brown
Comic song.....Walter Brown
Address by Geo. C. Hill on Farmers and Education.
Solo.....Prof. Toase and quartette chorus
Duet.....Misses Rasmussen and Herzog
America.....By the Audience

Vitanna

Is a French treatment that is positively guaranteed to cure Impotency resulting from indiscretions or debility, gives vitality and vigor to old and middle aged, restoring the desires, ambitions and aspirations of youth and health, fitting for success and happiness in business, professional, social and married life. $2 a package or 3 for $5. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY, American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 406 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1330 Washington Ave.

Jealous Rivals

Cannot turn back the tide. The demand for Dr. Agnew's little Pills is a marvel. Cheap to buy, but diamonds in quality—banish nausea, coated tongue, water brash, pain after eating, sick headache, never gripe, operate pleasantly. 10 cents. For sale by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—41.

STOCKS TAKE A SUDDEN SLUMP

Semi-panic on London and New York Exchange.

AN ALL-ROUND WAR SCARE

The Cuban Situation as Well as Eastern War the Cause.

LOSSES RANGED 2 TO 5 POINTS.

Shorts Profited by the Tumble in Values and Took Advantage of the Low Prices—A Quick Rally of 2 to 3 Points—Fear of War with Russia a Contributing Factor to the Panic in London.

NEW YORK, March 7.—There were enormous selling orders in the market at the opening of the stock exchange on account of the New Cuban complications over Consul-General Lee and the losses ranged from 2 points to over five. The flatness was in London where the decline ranged up to 2⅞ in St. Paul, and gave a foretaste of what was to come and even a more significant indication of apprehension was a decline of 2½ in Spanish fours.

The situation in the East depressed the general market in London as well. All stocks opened on running sales here, sugar slumped 5½; Burlington 4¼; New York Central 3¾. Declines throughout the list ranged 2 to 3 points, and very heavy blocks changed hands. Secondary transactions allowed better prices, the market rallying almost instantly 2 to 3 points.

The scene on the floor was exciting, but, while trading was eager, it lacked the suggestion of a panic. There was wary watching for the moment to buy at the cheapest, as well as to sell at the best as was shown by the swift rebound after the first slump. The second thought of the traders evidently was the war in the far east, which appeared more imminent than that over Cuba, and would not hurt them, and that the opening values in London, based largely on the eastern situation were too extreme. Evidently, also, the large amount of selling Friday and Saturday (reported to be for Washington account) still remained uncovered, and the large short interest promptly covered at the decline. The market held strongly at the rally, without a cessation of activity. Government bonds were off only ½, compared with a depreciation of over 2 for Spanish bonds in London. Cotton opened easy 3 to 6 points lower, under local and foreign selling and throughout the session was unsettled with a downward tendency, under warlike conditions in Europe and America, weak stocks and lower Liverpool liberal receipts.

LONDON, March 7.—A semi-panic prevailed on the stock exchange throughout the morning owing to the Cuban crisis, the fear of war with Russia in the far east, dear money and the fear of approaching settlement. Later the operators became calm, though the effects of the scare were still serious.

New York pressed sales, which, with the aggressive attitude of Spain, added to the alarm. Spanish securities were most flat.

Two separate commissions of Spanish officers arrived in London last week to purchase ammunition.

"My Life Despaired Of."

These are the words of Mrs. Wm. Burton of Dartmore, Ont., after doctors had prescribed and she had taken every known heart remedy. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave relief in almost shorter time than it takes to tell it—it worked a wonderful cure in a case of long standing and today she says: "I am a well woman." Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has no case recorded against it where it did not give relief inside of 30 minutes. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—45.

And now municipal breweries are talked of. The objection to this is that the office holders would have too good a chance to save money at the expense of the tax payers.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great Pile remedy. Robinson Drug Co.

The permanent exposition of American goods to be established in Venezuela at Caracas will accomplish a great mission. The formal opening occurs on the 26th.

Stop That Head Cold in 10 Minutes

—or it will develop into chronic catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder stops cold in the head in 10 minutes, and relieves most acute and deep seated catarrh after one application. Cures quickly and permanently. "I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder with best results. It is a great remedy, and I never cease recommending it."—John E. Dell, Paulding, O. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—46.

The sense of the country is that the sunken Maine in the harbor of Havana should be raised. Congress should take necessary action at once.

CASTORIA

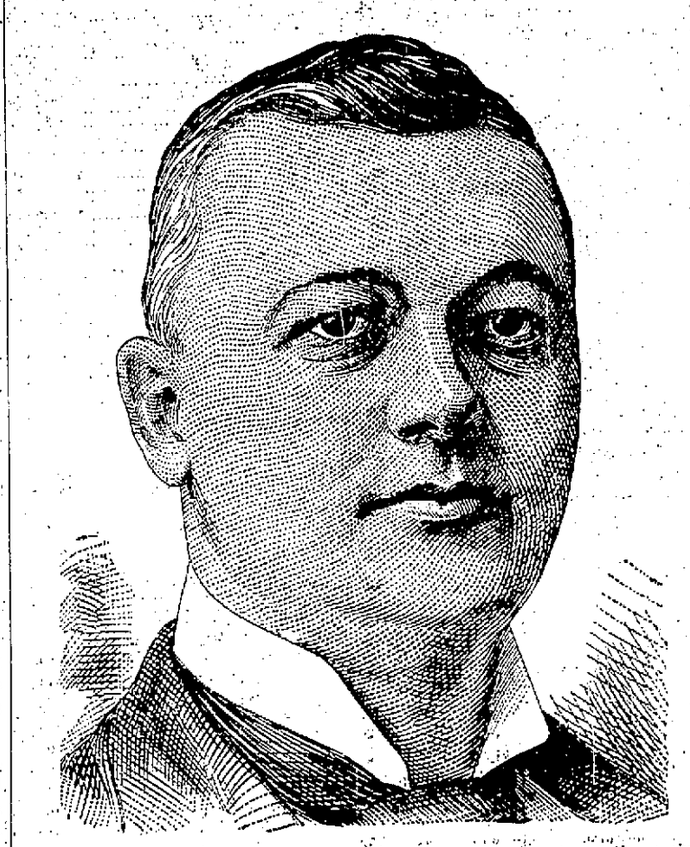
For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S NEPHEW

When Worn Out Nothing Helped Him Like

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.



To be born a Harrison has been, in this country, as with the Pitt family of Prime Ministers in England, to turn instinctively toward politics and a public life.

Two Presidents of the United States, a Governor of Virginia, who was also a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a member of Congress for several years—all within four generations, father to son, has but one parallel in this country and few abroad.

Mr. John Scott Harrison, Jr., nephew of ex-President Harrison, whose hard, telling campaign work in the Southwest showed the strong family gift, sends the following appreciative estimate of Paine's celery compound as an ideal restorative for the body and brain when either are excessively used:

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 28, 1893.

Wells, Richardson & Co.:

Gentlemen—It gives me pleasure to say that Paine's celery compound has proved of inestimable benefit to me at different times, when the labors incident to my work and the nervous strain following arduous work in campaigns had taxed me physically. With the thousands of other mental workers who have been benefited by it, I can recommend it as a great restorative and builder.

Yours truly,
JOHN SCOTT HARRISON, Jr.

Paine's celery compound is the one means regarded sufficiently effective by conscientious physicians to be relied on in cases of debility arising from whatever cause, and to counteract the strain of unexpected, prolonged work and excitement. It is the only remedy prepared under the eyes of the medical profession, and in strict accordance with the directions of a physician of acknowledged ability.

No ordinary help, no well meaning but unprofessional concoction, sarsaparilla or blood purifier can do what Paine's celery compound is able to accomplish: cure men and women of such serious diseases as kidney troubles, liver complaints and dyspepsia, or permanently drive away—and there's the point that no sufferer should lose sight of—permanently drive out of the system, rheumatism, neuralgia and all skin affections.

Nerves and brain can be worked out. This is the condition of thousands of exhausted nervous systems that have been almost worked to death in school, counting rooms, factories and stores. Shaky nerves, flabby muscles, muddy complexions and the general appearance of weariness and pain tell the story of exhaustion. Persistent headaches go with nervous debility. That terrible throbbing of the heart comes from a wretched condition of the nervous system.

The sure way to get back to perfect health of body and brain is to regulate and nourish the nerves by means of Paine's celery compound. It is a searching cure for all diseases that indicate vitiated blood. It builds up the strength and replaces used-up parts by new, vigorous tissues.

Gonoxa

Is a French treatment for Male and Female, for the positive cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Inflammation, Irritations and Ulcerations of the mucous membranes. An internal remedy with injection combined, warranted to cure worst cases in one week. $3 per package or 2 for $5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY, American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 406 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1330 Washington Ave.

One Short Puff Clears the Head.

Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is there a constant dropping in the throat, is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvelously short time. If you've had Catarrh a week it's a sure cure. It has of fifty years standing it's just as effective. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—42.

That Venezuelan revolution turns out to be a flash. The uprising, it appears, was of no importance. 'Tis well.

Heart Rescue in 30 Minutes.

After momentarily expecting for years that death might snap the vital cord at any minute. This is the story thousands could tell and have told of the almost Divine formula, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Every day chronicles the taking away of many who have not heeded nature's warnings that the heart was tired out and needed the helping that this wonderful cure gives. Heart disorders are insidious. Don't trifle. This great remedy attacks the disease instantly. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—41.

Whooping cough is the most distressing malady; but its duration can be cut short by the use of One Minute Cough Cure, which is also the best known remedy for croup and all lung and bronchial troubles. Robinson Drug Co.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Piles.

Itching, Bleeding, and Blind Piles. Comfort in one application. It cures in three to six nights. It cures all skin diseases in young and old. A remedy beyond compare, and it never fails. 35 cents.—Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—43.

$1 ... THE ... $1

WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WEST.

It is radically Republican, advocating the cardinal doctrines of that party with ability and earnestness.

But it can always be relied on for fair and honest reports of all political movements.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE

It is Morally Clean and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents...

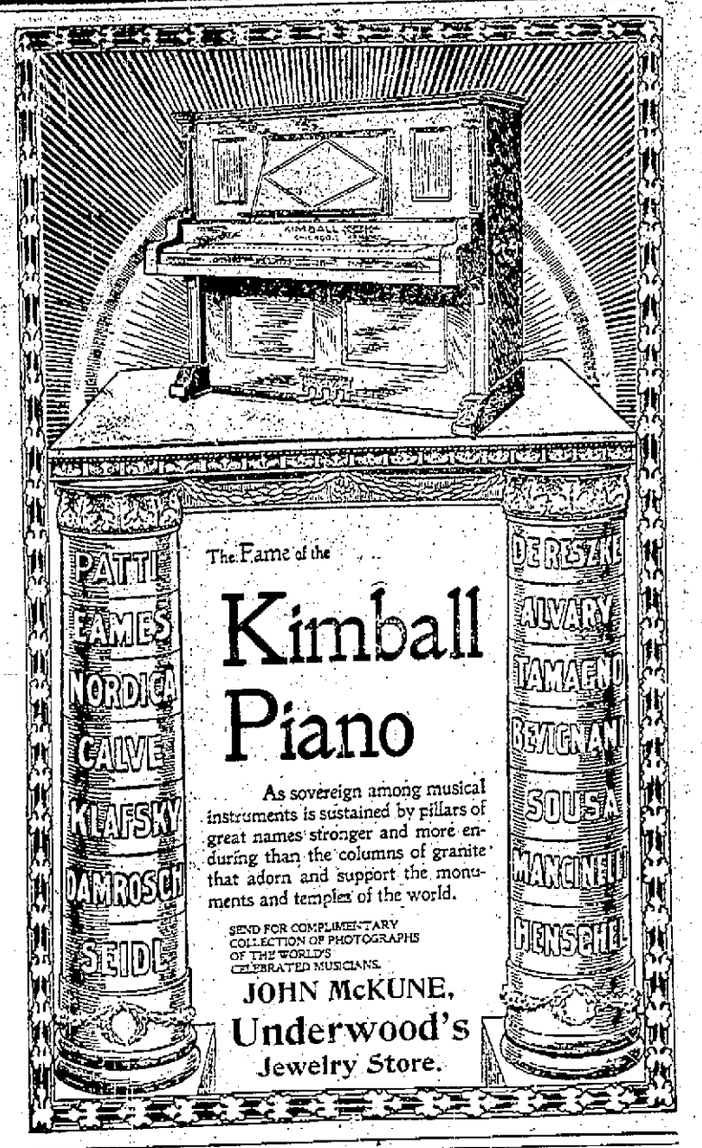
THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR $1.00

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITION OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE BEST OF THEIR KIND.

Price of Daily by mail.....$9.00 per year
Price of Sunday by mail.....$2.00 per year
Daily and Sunday by mail.....$6.00 per year

$1 $1



The Fame of the

Kimball Piano

As sovereign among musical instruments is sustained by pillars of great names stronger and more enduring than the columns of granite that adorn and support the monuments and temples of the world.

SEND FOR COMPLIMENTARY COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WORLD'S CELEBRATED MUSICIANS.

JOHN McKUNE,
Underwood's
Jewelry Store.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE GREAT
National Family Newspaper
For FARMERS
and VILLAGERS,
and your favorite home paper,
THE JOURNAL, Racine, Wis.

BOTH One Year for $1.10.

Send all orders to THE JOURNAL.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 340 PAGES. A National Book of reference of Governmental and political information. Contains the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New York, the Dingley Tariff Bill, with a comparison of old and new rates; President McKinley's Cabinet and appointees, Ambassadors, Consuls, etc; the personnel of Congress, names of principal officers of the different States, commanding officers of the Army and Navy, with their salaries; Tables of Public Statistics, Election Returns, Party Platforms and Committees, complete articles on the Currency, Gold and Silver, and a vast amount of other valuable information. The Standard American almanac, authoritative and complete, corresponding in rank with Whittaker's Almanac in Europe.

PRICE 25 CENTS. POSTAGE PAID.

Send all orders to THE JOURNAL, Racine, Wis.

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."

STERLING BICYCLES

BEAR EXAMINATION.

Strong, graceful, easy running and durable.

Sterling Cycle Works, Chicago, Ill.
ASK FOR CATALOGUE.

AGENCY:

GEO. A. CRANE,
RACINE, WIS.

Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric Railway.

TIME TABLE

KENOSHA.		RACINE.		MILWAUKEE.	
Depart.	Arrive.	Going South.	Going North.	Arrive.	Depart.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
8:35	8:05	7:25			7:00
9:35	9:25	7:55	7:05	8:30	8:00
10:35	10:25	8:56	8:05	9:30	9:00
11:35	10:25	9:55	9:05	10:30	10:00
P. M.	11:25	10:55	10:05	11:30	11:00
	P. M.	11:55	11:05		12:00
12:35		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1:35	12:25	12:55	12:05	12:30	
2:35	1:25	1:55	1:05	1:30	1:00
3:35	2:25	2:55	2:05	2:30	2:00
4:35	3:25	3:55	3:05	3:30	3:00
5:35	4:25	4:55	4:05	4:30	4:00
6:35	5:25	5:55	5:05	5:30	5:00
7:35	6:25	6:55	6:05	6:30	6:00
8:35	7:25	7:55	7:05	7:30	7:00
9:35	8:25	8:55	8:05	8:30	8:00
11:35	9:25	9:55	9:05	9:30	9:00
	10:25	10:55 ☆	10:05	10:30	11:20
	A. M.		11:05 ☆	11:30	
	12:05	A. M.			
		1:00 ☆	P. M.		
			12:40 ☆		

☆ Do not pass Racine.

"50 YEARS' IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING,"

Published by the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Second Edition.

32 Pages, 18 by 12½ inches.

A general review of the advances and improvements made in the leading branches of farm industry during the last half century.

Special articles by the best agricultural writers, on topics which they have made their life study.

Illustrations of old fashioned implements.

A vast amount of practical information.

A valuable aid to farmers who desire to stimulate production and profit.

Extremely interesting and instructive.

ONLY 15 CENTS A COPY, BY MAIL.

Send your orders to
THE JOURNAL,
Racine, Wis

MONUMENTS

GRANITE AND MARBLE

Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, etc.

THOS. P. GRIFFITH,
UNION GROVE, - WIS.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

READ THE JOURNAL

COUNTY NEWS.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Wis., March 1, 1898.

The name of Miss Edith Morey was omitted in the report of the G. A. R. entertainment through some oversight.

Wm. Dixon, town treasurer of Yorkville, made his returns to the county treasurer last Monday, and was very fortunate in being able to make a close collection.

All are cordially invited to attend the donation party, an entertainment and supper at Woodman's hall on Wednesday evening, March 9th, for the benefit of Rev. John Wills, pastor of the M. E. church.

Chas. Drinkwater moved yesterday to the farm purchased by him from Mr. Motley. At the same time Mr. Motley moved to his new farm vacated by Mr. Drinkwater that he recently purchased of the Barrows estate, three quarters of a mile west of this place.

Mrs. J. Z. Collier and children, Ervin and Ethel, are making a three weeks visit with her mother, Mrs. F. Scofield, of Oshkosh.

Mr. Harrison Morey had a narrow escape from being seriously injured on Saturday. He was drawing hay and was balancing his load, using a plank under the bin-er when he was pitched head first into a snow bank. When he was picked up he appeared badly hurt, but recovered himself in a short time and was able to ride home. He is around at present, although with a very stiff neck. If the crust on the snow had not broken he would probably have been instantly killed.

Mr. Stiles Moe has taken the initiative in a move for better light, and has placed in his store the new illuminant, acetylene. Wm. H. Bloomer, of Racine, claims for the new light that it is more brilliant than electricity, and cheaper than oil, and judging by Mr. Moe's light, his ground seems well taken.

The course of lectures and entertainments given by H. V. Richards, comprising the subjects of "World Builders," "Wonders of the Water" and "Atmospheric Electricty," this week, is one of the best ever presented in this town. Mr. Richards has secured the services of Mr. H. S. Sleight to act as advance agent for him. Mr. Sleight will enter immediately on his duties.

The Danish Baptist Ladies Aid society met with the President, Mrs. James P. Anderson on Thursday afternoon. it being their annual meeting. Mrs. Anderson has been very sick the past three weeks but is recovering.

Dan Esmond returned on Saturday from a two months visit with friends in Illinois.

Goldsworthy & Otto are putting up a Creamery, Sawmill, and Feed mill at Vesper, Wood County, all to be under the supervision of Carston Otto, they will get their power from one engine and boiler and expect to be able to do a good business there.

Mrs. W. J. Calender, Mrs. Wm. Murdock and Miss Jean Murdock are visiting friends in Chicago.

Willis Russell of Kenosha returned to that place on Monday after a pleasant visit at his old home.

E. E. Burrows, O. S. Northrop and Ed. M. Minton, were called to Racine on business the early part of the week.

Mr. Minton took a trip to Milwaukee on Monday.

John Kemp is drilling a well for James Motley on his new farm.

A load of Woodmen with shovels repaired to the home of Mrs. Minnie Wilson last week and shoveled through drifts that blockaded them.

Mr. Thomas Graham is seriously ill at his home, with Asthmatic Bronchitis.

Frank Dunkirk and Oscar Phillips went to Hales Corners on Wednesday and are now rejoicing over new horses.

The feed mill has been running overtime lately, and one night, all night. It is not an uncommon sight to see twenty teams at one time at the mill.

James Hurd Administrator of the A. B. Hayes estate will hold an auction on the farm 2 miles east of here on March 22, and will sell 34 blooded horses, 30 head of cattle, 90 sheep and the farm machinery.

The W. C. T. U. will hold an entertainment and pancake social at Woodman's hall on Thursday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Wild geese are coming north, and some of the boys are having fine sport bagging them.

W. G. Powles was the victim of a surprise party on Tuesday evening, but he passed through the crisis in a manner becoming to a veteran.

Several carload of hogs and cattle were shipped from here during the past week. Among them was a bull purchased from Gunther Bros., that weighed over 2,400 pounds.

Mr. Cameron Donald vacated his store today having sold out to Wm. J. Sears of Brighton who has taken possession. We are pleased to learn that Mr. McDonald will still continue to reside here as he is one of the town's most conservative men. We also welcome Mr. Sears back to the Grove as he was a former merchant here located where Young & Rask are at present.

The many friends of Wm. Willmore will rejoice to learn that he is recovering from the effects of the operation performed recently in the hospital in Chicago for the purpose of removing gravel of the kidneys.

A remedy that is used by all civilized nations must be a good remedy. In every language people praise the Anchor Pain Expeller for rheumatism and every form of muscular and nervous pain. 25c. and 50c.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Wis., March 7, 1898.

Cattle buyers are in these parts inquiring for beef cattle. A good many people were in attendance at the Sheldon auction sale sale last week.

Mr. George Drought visited friends in Waterford one day last week.

Miss Tunie Johnson was the guest of Miss Florence Smiley a part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Walker of Raymond were last Saturday callers in this neighborhood.

Ella Michel was pleasantly surprised by a number of her schoolmates going to her home and spending the evening with her one night last week.

Miss Julia Grasle, who has spent eight weeks at Cottage Grove, has returned, reporting an excellent visit.

Mr. Korfmaker of Cottage Grove is the guest of G. Grasle and family.

Miss Ella Mitchell was surprised by a visit from twenty of her schoolmates last Thursday evening.

A number of our folks attended the musical entertainment given by the Harmony club at the Kneeland church and enjoyed it beyond expectation. It is not frequent that we have the privilege of hearing good music and therefore it is appreciated.

Mrs. Barbian spent a day in Milwaukee last week.

Miss Sophia Mitchell, we are glad to say, is well and has returned to B. Drought's home.

Two sleighloads of Raymond's young folks assembled at the Sheck home last Friday. Each guest on their arrival was presented with a leaf. After the excitement of mating the leaves subsided the evening was pleasantly passed with games charades, songs and a visit by the little girl. At a late hour the jolly leaf party proceeded homeward, all expressing their enjoyment.

The well drillers are not succeeding, as was desired, as they are often delayed by part of the machinery becoming impaired.

A select class of this place enjoyed a pleasant evening at the home of the Dawson family at Thompsonville.

Mr. John Fohr was seen on our streets.

Miss Tunie Johnson spent several days with Miss Lucy Smiley.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fisher were guests of George Mitchell one day.

Wedding bells' peals shall soon be heard.

Mr. M. Gellings is busily engaged in conveying lumber from Milwaukee, and will erect a house in the near future.

Messrs. John Grasle and Korfmaker of Cottage Grove and Miss Julia Grasle visited Miss L. Sheck's school Friday afternoon, but were almost incapable of finding a seat as Miss Evan's school were present.

We have heard that in a certain neighboring district a runaway occurred, arousing a family out of their slumbers. If reins would be held in hands and not wound about the whip, such accidents might be prevented.

Mrs. Hecklemier of Greenfield is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Burgatt is busy hauling spiles to Milwaukee.

Mr. B. Drought took a load of hogs to the city.

Mr. L. and Miss Loalma Gilmore of Yorkville were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson.

Farmers from this place attended Mr. E. Sheldon's sale.

Louis Kleinsteiber of Milwaukee is in the vicinity.

Mr. Evans' visits are often quite extended in the vicinity. The snow is rapidly disappearing and some fine day Ed will be compelled to leave his cutter and borrow a wheeling vehicle to get to his home.

Mr. Overson is employed in cutting wood at Mr. J. Michels.

BEAUMONT.

Beaumont, Wis., March 7, 1898.

Miss Marian Smith closed school Friday and will enjoy a two weeks vacation.

Thomas Gilson is a happy man, but he says he'll not set up the cigars until the "boy" is big enough to work.

Mrs. E. F. Smith is on the sick list.

Joseph Beaumont is still confined to the house by sickness.

Geo. Balleck, who has been sick is reported better, also Mrs. Elmer Graham.

Mrs. Geo. Foxwell and family of Waterford visited with her parents Saturday and Sunday.

C. Sorenson and James Graham had business in the Belle City Saturday.

A number from here attended the farmers' institute at Kansasville Thursday and Friday.

We are glad to learn that Thomas Hannaford (who had an operation performed at Chicago last week) is getting along nicely.

Now Is the Time

To purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. March, April, May the the trying months of the year. At this season your blood is loaded with impurities which have accumulated during the winter, and these impurities must be immediately expelled. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It is the medicine which has accomplished many thousands of remarkable cures of all blood diseases. It is what the millions take in the spring to build up health and ward off sickness.

The new caucus law in force in Milwaukee is regarded as cumbersome and objectionable in some features. The Sentinel says: "Unless the city convention is abolished altogether and all of the candidates for city offices are voted for directly; the old system of selecting delegates in open caucus should be returned as much preferable to the new plan." The latter is precisely what some advocates of caucus reform are striving for—to abolish conventions and let the people vote direct at the primaries.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Wis., March 7, 1898.

Miss Flora Apple is home after a weeks visit in Waukesha.

J. H. Kamper who recently purchased the Adland homestead has had the place fixed up and is moving his things at present.

Quite a number attended the farmers' institute at Kansasville from this place.

Mr. Geo. Earl and Miss Hallie Casteller visited friends at this place Sunday.

Mr. Thos. Overson has begun moving his things to the K. B. Nelson place which he has leased.

Lando Jasperson, our barber, is building a shop of his own where he will have things more convenient. He will have his opening next Saturday night.

On Saturday night quite a large crowd assembled at the home of Ed. Pierce in the shape of a surprise. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were well surprised and after the party gathered they did all in their power to entertain the jolly crowd. All had a good time.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., March 7, 1898.

Navigation is becoming dubious, neither fit for wheels or runners.

Mr. Charles Davis of Milwaukee was the guest of Mr. George West and family Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. George Hay, who has been ailing is better; his wife and son are numbered on the sick list.

Mr. J. S. Hay spent Sunday at East Cape.

Mr. Rufus Waldron spent Friday in Racine.

A jolly load of pleasure seekers from and from around our burg tendered Mr. Hans Nelson and family of Thompsonville a surprise on Tuesday evening of last week. A pleasant time was had and the wee hours of the morning found them homeward bound.

Mr. Will Dawson and Miss Maud spent Friday in the Belle City.

Mr. Alex Wilson is still very ill.

Mrs. H. Moore and Mrs. William Shumway returned home last week, after spending some time in Racine.

Mr. Mike Kearney of Vienna spent part of last week with relatives of this place.

All who attended the entertainment at the North Church last week tire not of singing its praise.

Old Mr. McPherson spent a part of Saturday with Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Ernst De Reamer spent Saturday at Mr. B. West's.

A few of our young people took in the surprise party on Mr. A. Wolters and sister of Franklin.

THOMPSONVILLE.

Thompsonville, Wis., March 7, 1898.

Weather is fair, but roads are in bad condition.

Dr. Roberts and wife of Waukesha and Miss Iverson of Minneapolis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Newman, a few days last week.

Mrs. William Jones and Mrs. Lewis of Milwaukee spent Sunday with Mrs. Beebe of this place.

Mr. Thomas J. Jones of Waukesha is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. William Price and baby and Miss K. Evans of Racine are spending a few days with Mrs. G. J. Ellis.

Mrs. Holtz is entertaining her sister and friend of Waukesha this week.

Two trainloads of reindeer passed through Franksville Thursday bound for Alaska.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., March 8, 1898.

Miss Lulu Rhodes closed her winter term of school with exercises on Thursday afternoon.

Frank Leonard of Chicago, is visiting his sister, Mrs. James Fink, and will start in a short time for Alaska. He is one of a company going from Chicago.

A sleighload of young people attended the farmers' institute at Western Union Junction on Tuesday evening, and report having had a good time.

The snow is rapidly disappearing in many places on our highways, and unless more snow falls, it is a question of but a few days when wagons will be brought into use again.

We expect that some of our boys will furnish good material for a newspaper article before long, giving an account of one or more of them being seriously hurt or perhaps killed by the cars if they continue their practice of jumping on and off of freight trains which is almost of daily occurrence. Very often when a train slows down or has occasion to side track, they will jump on and after riding a distance will jump off, never taking into consideration the fact that hundreds are killed or injured every year in this very same way. Of course news is acceptable at all times, the more the better, but it would be a sad thing to chronicle the death of a person whose life was cut short as the result of carelessness. Think twice, boys, before it is too late.

Congress will be a unit in case of trouble, and will stand by the executive.

No Pleasure, Because No Health.

No interest in the things of life, or indeed in any of life's pleasures. Such is the daily lament of thousands because of some disease, the conditions being that of utter weakness and prostration. The most skillful treatment is necessary for the cure of such diseases; the ordinary practitioner is not equal to it. It is to Dr. Greene, 148 State St., Chicago, Ill., the most successful physician in the world in the cure of disease, to whom you should write about your case. You can consult him free, and he will write you his opinion and advice free.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

RACINE, Mch 9, 1898.

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$ 5 40
" Best Spring	5 20
" Rye	3 00
Grain—	
Wheat No 1	$ 99
Wheat No 2	96
Wheat No 3	95½
Oats	26½
Corn	30
Barley	38@ 40
Rye	48@ 49
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton	$ 12 50
Bran, per ton	12 50
Corn meal	14 00
Oats and Corn ground	13 00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 18@ 19
Eggs	11@ 12
Cheese	8½
Hay	800@ 9 00
Vegetables—	
Apples	$ 1 50
Potatoes	55@ 60
Beans	95@ 1 00
Onions	75
Meats—	
Beef on foot	$ 2 55@3 40
Hogs on foot	3 70@ 3 80
Lard	7
Calves	5 50@ 6 00
Sheep	3 00@ 3 50
Lambs	2 50@ 3 50
Poultry—	
Turkeys	$ 11
Chickens	9
Seeds—	
Flax	$ 1 20½
Clover	3 00@ 5 50
Timothy	2 30@ 2 60
Wool	
Wool	$ 19@ 21
Hides—	
Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb	$7½@8¼
Green, No 2, " "	6½@ 7
Cured, No. 1, " "	9½ @9¾
Cured, No. 2, " "	8½ @8¾
Calfskins—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 12½ 13
Green, No 2, " "	10½ 11
Kips—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 11
Green, No 2, " "	10
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 50c to 50c.	

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, Mch 9, 1898.

Grain—	
Wheat No 1	$ 100
" No 2	97
" No 3	95½
Oats	28¾
Corn	30
Barley	41
Rye	49½
Meats—	
Live Hogs	$3 75@ 3 85
Live Beef	2 65@ 3 40
Vegetables—	
Beans	$ 95@ 97
Potatoes	60
Seeds—	
Timothy	2 30@ 2 75
Clover	3 00 @5 40
Produce—	
Butter	$ 18@ 19
Eggs	10@ 11
Cheese	8@ 9½
Tallow—	
No 1	$ 3½
No 2	2½

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

New York Stocks.

Reported by Northrop & Co.

LIST OF STOCKS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing Mch 8	Closing Mch 7
Am. Sugar	125¾	126	124¼	124⅝	124
Am. Tobacco	89	91¾	89	91⅝	89
Atchison pfd	26	26½	26	26	25⅞
C M. & St. P.	91⅛	92	91¼	91½	90⅜
C. & N. W.	119⅛	120⅛	119¼	119¼	119⅛
C. B. & Q.	92¼	93	91⅝	92¼	92
C. R. I. & Pacific.	84¾	85⅛	84	84¼	84¼
C. C. C.	29⅛	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	29
Can. Southern	48¼	48¼	48	48	47
Chicago Gas	90½	91½	90⅛	90⅞	90¼
Ches. & Ohio	19⅛	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19
American Spirits	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	....
Gen. Electric	31¾	32	31¾	32	32⅜
Jersey Central	91¾	92⅜	91⅝	92⅛	91
Lake Shore	....	....	....	....	....
L. & N.	51	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	49⅞
Mo. Pac	25¾	26¼	25⅝	26	25½
Manhattan	102	103⅝	101⅛	102	100¾
M. K. & T., pfd.	34⅛	35	34¼	34½	34
N. Y. Cent.	112	112¾	111½	112⅛	111¼
Nat. Lead	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31¼	31
Northern Pacific	60⅞	61⅛	60¼	60⅝	59⅝
Omaha	70⅜	70¾	70¼	70¼	70
Pac. Mail	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25½	25⅛
Reading	17⅞	18¼	17¼	18	17⅝
Southern Ry	26½	27⅛	26¾	27	26¾
Tenn. Coal & I.	20	20½	20	20⅛	19½
Union Pacific	26¾	27⅛	26½	27	26
U. S. Leather pfd.	61⅛	61⅛	60¼	60¼	60¼
Wabash	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜	14¾
C. G. W.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10¼
Western Union	86⅞	87	85⅞	86	86

Chicago Markets

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Mch 8	Closing Mch 5
Wheat—					
May	103¼	105⅛	104	104¾	103¾
July	90¾	91⅛	90⅝	91	90⅜
Corn—					
May	30¼	30¼	30	30⅛	30¼
July	31⅛	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	31⅜
Oats—					
May	26⅝	27	26½	26⅝	26⅞
July	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅞	24½
Pork—					
May	10 25	10 25	10 07	10 17	10 37
July	10 32	10 32	10 17	10 22	10 47
Lard—					
May	5 17	5 17	5 10	5 12	5 15
July	5 22	5 22	5 17	5 20	5 22
Ribs—					
May	5 10	5 10	5 05	5 07	5 15
July	5 15	5 17	5 10	5 15	5 22

Received.		Estimates.
24,000	Hogs	28,000
123	Wheat	110
676	Corn	390
340	Oats	205

July Wheat—
Puts .... 90⅝@90¾
Calls .... 91⅞@91¾
Curb 91

CHICAGO, March 8.—Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; slow, 5 to 10 cents lower; light, $3.75@3.95; mixed, $3.84 even; heavy, $3.80@3.42½.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; quiet but steady; beeves, $3.80@5 50; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.30; cows and heifers, $2.15@4.40; Texans $3.50@4.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; steady; lambs, weak to 10 cents lower.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Wheat—March, 1.02½; May, 1.04¾.

Corn—March, 29½; May, 30⅛.

Oats—March, 26⅛; May, 26⅞.

Pork—March, 10.12; May, 10.17½.

Lard—March, 5.07½; May, 5.12½.

Ribs—March, 5.07½; May, same.

Barley—35@40.

Rye—49¼.

Timothy—2.95.

Clover—5.00.

Butter—Steady; creamery, 13@19½; dairies, 11@17.

Eggs—Firm; 10.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Butter—Steady; 15@20.

Eggs—Steady; 11.

MONEY AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Money on call firm, 2@3 per cent; last loan 3. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84 for demand and at 4.81¾ for sixty days; posted rates 4.82½@4.85; and 4.85½; commercial bills 4.80½@4.81. Silver certificates 54@55c; bar silver 54¼c; Mexican dollars 44¾c. Clearings $150,264,395; balances $8,482,740.

United States new 4s reg were ⅛ lower, and new 4s coupon ¼ lower bid today.

U. S. new 4s reg. 121½; U. S. new 4s coup 122; U. S. 4s, 109½; U. S. coup. 111; U. S. 2ds, 98½; U. S. 5s reg. 112; U. S. 5s coup. 111.

DAIRY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, March 9—Butter—Fresh made creamery, choice to fancy, per lb 19½c; fair to good 18@19c; inferior do 14@17c; imitations 14@16c; fresh dairy, good to choice selections do 15@16c; lines do 12@14c; roll 11@12c; packing stock do 10½@11c; grease 6c. Market easier together with other places, but salable, receipts being moderate.

Cheese—Full cream twins per lb 8@9c; Young America 9@9½c; brick do 10c; winter made 9c; Limburger do 11½@12c; Swiss do 11½@12c. Inferior qualities as to condition sell lower than quotations.

Eggs—Fresh per doz candled 10c. Market steadier at the decline and fairly active.

ELGIN, Ill., March 7.—Butter was steady at 19½c, all offerings, 108 tubs, being taken at that price, though bidding was slow. Butter last week 20c; one year ago 18c; sales reported for the week, 9,361 tubs.

DRESSED MEATS AND POULTRY.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—Dressed hogs —Per 100 lbs, 3.00@4.50.

Lambs and Mutton—Fair to choice mutton 4@6c for dressed; lambs do 5@7c.

Poultry—Live chickens, per lb, 6½@7c; old roosters, 4@5c; turkeys per lb, 8@9c; ducks, 7@7½c. Dressed chickens, per lb, hens, 6½@7½c; springs, 7½@8c; turkeys, 10@10½c; assorted, 11c; culls, 7@9c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, 7@8c.

Tame Pigeons—Per doz, 1.00; dead, .50@75c.

Veal—Market weaker, ranging at 6@8c.

HIDES AND WOOL.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—Hides—Cured No. 1 per lb 9½@9¾c; No. 2 do 8½@8¾; No. 2 green trimmed 7½@8c; No. 2 do 6¾@7c; calfskins, G S best 12½@13c; No. 2 do 10@11c; kips, best veal 11c; pelts 20@25c per lb for estimated amount of wool.

Wool—Unwashed, coarse 19@19½c; medium, ¼ to ⅜ blood 20@21c; fine 15@16c. Washed, coarse 22@23c; medium 24@25c; fine 20@21c; cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks ¼@½ off.

HAY AND STRAW.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—Hay—Good to choice upland, 7.50@8.25 per ton on track; inferior to fair do, 4.00@7.00; No. 1 timothy do, 8.50@9.00; choice, 9.25@9.50; No. 2 do, 7.75@8.25; clover and mixed do, 6.00@7.50; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 4.00@7.50.

Straw—Oats, per ton on track, 4.25@4.75; rye do, 5.50@6.00; wheat do, 3.50@4.00.

SEEDS.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—Seeds—Flax, demoralized; No. 1 N. W. 1.20½; do May, 1.19½; timothy, firm; 2.35@2.75 per 100 lbs common to prime; choice to fancy, 2.50@3.00; clover, steady; 3.00@5.40 per 100 lbs; mustard, steady; per 100 lbs, 70@90c; millet, 55@80c per 100 lbs.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Reliable New York foreign houses estimate that the movement of gold from Europe to the United States will bring $50,000,000 to this country.

The fifteen principal English railways paid in dividends for the six months ended Dec. 31 last £7,354,455, an average of 6¼ per cent. per annum. For the whole year the average dividend was 5 7-16 per cent.

The national debt was reduced during February $1,597,122.

The last national bank report shows an increase of deposits and a favorable condition of things.

The first shipment of American pig iron to Sweden has just been unloaded at Gothenburg.

The American Agriculturist says 27 per cent. of last year's wheat crop is still on the farm. This means the farmers are holding 157,000,000 bushels of wheat, as compared with 124,000,000 bushels at this time last ear.

The gold reserve is now $168,000,000 and increasing every day.

A cable from Landenburg of Liverpool asserted that one-half the cargoes arriving off coast were being ordered to France. The hunger of Europe is something phenomenal this year.

The excess of agricultural exports over agricultural imports was $193,609,000 in 1893, $272,200,000 in 1894, $185,269,000 in 1895, $182,368,000 in 1896, and $288,383,725 in 1897.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Dreadfully Nervous.

Gents:—I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole Nervous System. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by Robinson's Drug Stores.

If It's a Cold, Take "Seventy-seven."

La Grippe is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

Influenza is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

Sore throat is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

Bronchitis is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

A Cough is a cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

Laryngitis is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

Pleurisy is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Ask for Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual of all Diseases at your druggists or mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co., New York.

ST. GERMAIN
FEMALE PILLS

The only **original** and **genuine French-Female Regulator**, of Mme. St. Germain, Paris. Unsurpassed as being safe, sure and reliable in every case. Sold under positive guarantee or money refunded. Get the genuine. Price $1.00 per box by mail. Sole agents for the United States and Canada, **KING HARVARD CO., 157 Washington St., Chicago**

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT
TO EVERYONE

Who suffers with any chronic disease of any part of the human body, such as Kidney and Bladder, Heart, Liver and Stomach Troubles, Face and Skin Eruptions, disorders of the Sexual Organs, SEXUAL WEAKNESS and Indifference, etc.

Provided application be made at once, in order that its inventions, appliances, and never failing remedies may receive the widest possible publicity, and prove their own merits **by actual use and permanent cures. No money whatever will be received by the State Medical Sanitarium from anyone under its treatment until beneficial results are acknowledged.** Its remedies and appliances have been commended by the newspapers of Two Continents and endorsed by the greatest doctors in the world. Where development is desired they accomplish it and never fail to invigorate, upbuild and fortify.

They infuse new life and energy. They permanently stop all losses which undermine the constitution and produce despondency. They restore, refresh and restore to manhood, regardless of age. They cure evil habits and permanently remove their effects, as well as those of excesses and over taxed brain work, neurasthenia or nervous exhaustion. No failure, **no publicity**, no deception, **no disappointment. WRITE TO-DAY.**

State Medical Sanitarium,
Evanston, Ill.

ADMINISTRATOR SALE.—I, THE ADministrator of the A. B. Hayes estate, will sell at public auction on the farm, 2 miles east of Union Grove, on Tuesday, March 22d, 1898, at 9 o'clock, 34 head of standard-bred trotting horses, 2 stallions, viz: Williston 2233, Bolton Sprague and Black Jack; 20 choice Holstein milch cows; 9 heifers; 90 Shropshire sheep, pigs, corn, oats, etc., etc.

James Hurd, Administrator.

E. R. Wilson, Auctioneer.

OSBORNE FARM IMPLEMENTS

OSBORNE FARM IMPLEMENTS SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL.

The largest complete line of farm machinery manufactured by any single concern in the world; embraces *Osborne Spring-Tooth Harrows, Combination Harrows, Adjustable Peg-Tooth Harrows, Sulky Spring-Tooth Harrows, Columbia Flexible & Reversible Disc Harrows, Rival Disc Harrows, Columbia Inclined Corn Harvester & Binder, All-Steel Tedders, Columbia Mowers, (1 & 2-horse), All-Steel Self Dump Rakes, Columbia Grain Harvester and Binder, All-Steel Hand Dump Rakes, Columbia Reaper, No. 8 Reaper, Horse Hoe Cultivators, etc.* Every machine is *fully warranted* and is *the best* of its class that can be produced with good material, complete equipment, superior skill and long experience.

The Cut here shown is that of our Osborne Spring-Tooth Harrow. Examine the cut. You will see that by aid of the regulating levers, the teeth may be set at any angle desired, to run deep or shallow or to swing entirely clear of the ground, to free the harrow from all rubbish or for transportation. The real effectiveness of such a harrow depends on the quality of the teeth and the way they are attached to the frame. The teeth are of the best tempered steel. Look how they are secured to the bar: they curve two-thirds of the way around and are securely bolted. No breaking of teeth or bolt at point of attachment. Handy Book on Farm and House FREE.

Look for our ad. next week.... **SEE OUR Local Ag't before you buy.**

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Chicago, Ills.

The New York Leader,

Racine's Greatest Store,

421 MAIN STREET.

GREAT COMBINATION

Remodeling and Clearing Sale..

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

MARCH, 10th, 11th and 12th.

This will be your last chance for bargains in winter merchandise, and as this stock is not large enough to store away, we will make an effort to close it out in these three days, and fulhermore we are remodeling our Second Floor, and therefore all goods must go at once. Are you looking for bargains? Are you willing to save 25 percent? If so be sure to attend this great 3 days combination sale, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. It will be the greatest sale ever witnessed in Racine. We have quite a few items to close out and the prices on them will make them move. Study these prices carefully:

Boys' Good School Shoes, sizes 12 to 2, good and strong, worth $1.25, combination sale price....95c
Men's Shoes, lace or congress, worth $1.75, combination sale price....$1.29
Ladies' Box Calf Shoes, lace or button, worth $3, combination sale price....$1.75
Ladies' Hand Welt Box Calf Shoes, worth $3 50, combination sale price....$1.98
Baby's Shoes, good and strong, worth 25c, combination sale price, per pair.... 8c
Men's Wool Pants, worth $1.25, combination sale price....89c
Men's All Wool Suits, heavy weight, worth $6, combination sale price....$3.98
Men's Fine All Wool Beaver Overcoats, worth $8.50, combination sale price $4 98
Men's Fine All Wool Pants, heavy weight, worth $3, combination sale price....$1.98
Men's All Wool Under Shirts, worth $1, combination sale price....62½c
Men's Heavy Half Wool Shirts, worth 75c, combination sale price....39c
Fine All Wool Bed Blankets, worth $3, combination sale price....$1.98
Fine Sateen Covered Comforters, worth $1.75, combination sale price....$1.29
Ladies' Beaver Jackets, worth $4.50, combination sale price....$2 98
The $6 50 kind....$3 98
The $8 50 kind....$4 98
The $10.50 kind....$5 98
The $15 and $18 kind....$7.50
It will pay you to buy a Jacket and put away for next season.
Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers, the $1 25 kind for....79c
The $1.50 kind for $1.12. The $1.75 kind for $1.25.
Ladies' Black Dress Skirts, worth $2 50, combination sale price....$1.75
Ladies' All Wool Fancy Goods, nice make Skirts, worth $4.50, combination sale price....$2.98
Boys' 2 piece Suits strictly all wool worth $3.00, combination sale price....$1.98
Boys Knee pants worth 25c, combination sale price....14c
Boys Knee Pants all wool, worth 49c, combination sale price....29c
Ginghams, different patterns, worth 4½c yd, combination sale price per yd....2½c
Children's Tam-o Shanters, worth 25c, combination sale price....15c
Children's Caps worth 50c to 75c, combination sale price....33c
Men's All Wool Half Hose worth 20c to 25c, combination sale price....8½c
Children's All Wool Hose, sizes 5½ to 8, worth 25c, combination sale price....16½c
Granite Ware, cheaper than tin ware, and everything in the store marked down for this great Combination Sale.

Remember the three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 10, 11 and 12 are the three days you can get extraordinary bargains at the

NEW YORK LEADER,

421 MAIN STREET, Next to Merchant's Hotel.

RACINE, WIS.

P. S. A Glass Tumbler or Desert Dish given away free to every purchaser

Office of County Clerk,
Racine, Racine County, Wisconsin,
February 24th, 1898.

To the electors of Racine county, Wis.: Pursuant to the following official notice received from the secretary of state to me directed, I, John Dixon, county clerk of the county of Racine, in the state of Wisconsin, have caused the same to be published in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the county of Racine in said state as by law directed and in accordance therewith.

Notice is hereby given that a judicial election will be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the county of Racine on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1898, being the fifth day of said month. The following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Honorable Charles V. Bardeen, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Honorable Alfred W. Newman, who was elected for the full term ending on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1904.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the county of Racine, state of Wisconsin, at the office of the county clerk, in said county, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1898.

[Seal.] JOHN DIXON, County Clerk.

State of Wisconsin,
Department of State.

Notice is hereby given: That at a Judicial election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1898, being the fifth day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Honorable Charles V. Bardeen, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Honorable Alfred W. Newman, who was elected for the full term ending on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1904.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and official seal at the capitol in the city of Madison this 18th day of February, A. D. 1898.

[Seal.] HENRY CASSON, Secretary of State.

To the county clerk of Racine county.

First publication Feb. 23, 1898.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY Court, Racine County.—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will of Wilhelm Schulz, deceased.

Letters testamentary having been issued by this court to Wilhelmina Schulz as executrix of the last will of Wilhelm Schulz, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this court will, at a regular term thereof, to be held on Tuesday, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1898, at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Wilhelm Schulz, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated this 18th day of February, A. D. 1898.

By the Court.
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

5t

FARM FOR SALE.—A FINE FARM, containing 74 acres, good buildings, good fences, plenty of fruit, never failing well, hard and soft water in the house, running spring across farm, good neighbors, good location on main road only 3 miles from Racine, 2 miles from Western Union Junction, ¾ mile from R. R. station. This farm will be sold very cheap on easy terms. For particulars address Box 82, Western Union, Wis. mch9t4d&w

WANTED—SALESMAN. WE MAKE NO extravagant offers but want a good reliable man to sell our Tiger brands, lubricating oils and greases, on a liberal business proposition. The Howard Oil & Grease Co., Cleveland, O. mch3t1

WALLER & GITTINGS (GEO. W. WALLER & John T. Gittings) Lawyers, offices Burlington and Union Grove, Wis.

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 38

SPAIN WOULD STAND NO SHOW

Her Prospects in case of War with the United States.

OPINION OF NAVAL EXPERTS.

English Battleship Builders Voice Their Sentiments.

HAVE NO FAITH IN SPANIARDS

William Allan, an Acknowledged High Authority on Naval Questions, Says America Has Some of the Finest Battleships Afloat and American Seamen Are as Good as Any in the World—Says There Will be no War.

LONDON, March 3.—"The United States will have every town on the Spanish coast blown to atoms, and I am ready to wager that this will be the result a month after the beginning of hostilities," said William Allan, a member of parliament to a New York correspondent.

Allan is one of the largest ship builders on the Tyne and an acknowledged high authority on naval questions. The World correspondent had asked him if there was any likelihood of Spain buying warvessels now building in British yards from the governments, which ordered them.

"It would not do Spain any good if she could buy them" Allan answered. "But except those ordered by Japan there are very few orders in English yards from foreign governments and Japan won't sell. I consider America has some of the very finest ships afloat and I know American sailors are as good as any in the world."

"Why, Spain is a moribund nation. If she should snap up all the warships available all over the world she could not give the United States cause for an instant concern. I believe in the grit, tenacity and fighting capacity of the anglo-saxon races as against these Spaniards who are fed on oil and garlic and are without stamina."

"Why, in olden days our buccaneers used to beat them and they have not improved since, rather to the contrary. It would be an easy matter for the United States to capture the Spanish arsenal Trubia near the north coast and not far from Ogviedo. The place is not defensive as your navy department doubtless knows."

"But there will be no war. The Spanish government knows it would be the signal for a Carlist uprising. They will have some kind of revolution in Spain before long, but as to war with the United States, there will be none. I have never believed the United States wants Cuba but I expect they will employ all their influence to establish a republic there."

Mr. Tweddle, manager of Thornycroft's famous torpedo boat works at Chiswick-on-the-Thames, said to a World correspondent: "I don't think the Spanish navy can cause the United States much concern. I really don't think Spain has much chance of getting war ships in English yards from the governments for which they are being constructed or get a majority of the ships now on the stocks for the British government. Of course they won't sell. I don't know of any for Chili, but Argentina has three under construction. Argentina won't sell, for I know when France offered to buy some torpedo catchers we were constructing for Argentina the latter declined to sell."

"Spain has four torpedo catchers, about 220 feet long each, and with a speed of 28 knots, on the stocks in Clyde, but they have not yet been delivered as their speed trials were not successful. True, the build warships themselves, and have just voted credit for naval purposes, but their capacity as constructors may be judged from the fact that they have just launched a battleship which has been in the stocks eight years. Then, if Spain wants to buy ships here for war purposes, she must act before a state of belligerency arises. The instant war is declared the British government will place an embargo on all war vessels being constructed, and not one will be permitted to leave our ports, except to go to some power other than the belligerents."

"If our authorities suspected that ordinary steamers were being fitted for use in any way by either of the belligerents it would be stopped in the same way."

Milwaukee Sentinel: Probably that story about ex-Governor Upham having sold his best diamond for $23,000 started with one of those Cuban war correspondents in New York or Chicago.

NEARLY KILLED.

Boy Dragged Behind a Farmer's Bob and Sustains Dangerous Injuries.

Attention has often been called to the dangers of boys catching rides on passing bob sleighs, but the practice is continued in the face of the warning and danger. Johnnie Johnson, a small boy, came near losing his life yesterday afternoon by indulging in the dangerous sport. He had a small sled and tied it to the end of a farmer's bob sleigh for a "tow" as the boys term it. He had not been towed far before his sled capsized. His caught and he was dragged over the earth at a terrific pace for several rods before the driver of the farm wagon knew what was going on. The legs, arms, breast and face of the little fellow was terribly lacerated from the rough experience and it is feared he sustained dangerous internal injuries. This morning he was wreathing in pain, but attending physicians hope that he will fully recover. No blame is attached to the farmer on account of the accident.

LONG CONFERS WITH BOUTELLE

Chairman of the House Naval Committee Being Kept Posted by the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Long was in close conference with Congressman Boutelle of the house naval committee during the forenoon, and sending for various bureau chiefs, indicating that Boutelle is being supplied with information as to the immediate needs of the navy. The Maine court of inquiry has not informed the government as to the next move. It is pointed out the court can do little at Havana till the heavy debris is removed from the wreck, and this cannot be done till the big wrecking boats get there. The big derrick, now storm bound at Chesapeake Capo, and the Monarch have not yet sailed from New York.

Five hundred dollars was received today from President Dole, of Hawaii for the Maine sufferers.

The state department ascertained at the instance of the Japanese legation, that Japanese subjects were on board the Maine at the time of the disaster to the number of eight. Of these two were saved and are at the Japanese legation. It is said the inquiry was set on foot for the purpose of getting the names of the lost and saved in order to notify friends and relatives. Opinions differ as to whether Japan would have a right to demand participation in the indemnity if the matter should take that form. It cannot be discovered in official quarters that Japan intends anything except as above stated.

Secretary Long has authorized a positive denial of the report that a partial preliminary report was received by the government from the naval board, indicating the loss of the Maine was due to an external explosion.

OBITUARY.

Wheeler.

From Daily of March 3.

Mrs. Ann Wheeler died at her home 1319 Center street, early this morning of heart failure, after an illness of two months. Deceased was born in Chinnor, Oxfordshire, England, Sept. 22, 1824, and came to Racine with her husband, the late George Wheeler, over forty years ago. Deceased was a woman much beloved by all who knew her and her death will be mourned by a large circle of friends. She was a devout Christian and a member of the First Baptist church. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. R. T. Lombard and Mrs. Geo. Bassindale, and one son, Dr. W. G. Wheeler, all of this city. The funeral will take place from the house Saturday afternoon.

Gone home, a hand unseen hath from
her weary feet life's time-worn sandals loosed,
And from her shoulders gently drawn
away their weight of pain.
And just across the threshold through
the heavenly portals wide,
Our Mother hath a life of immortality
begun.
To dwell in restful peace with loved ones
gone before.
Whither some day, sometime,
We hope to meet to part from her no
more.

Noyes.

From Daily of March 3.

Mrs. Noyes, widow of the late Dr. John W. Noyes, died this morning at the family residence No. 719 Wisconsin street, of general debility incident to old age, aged 73 years. Deceased was born in the state of Vermont and had been a resident of Racine for thirty years. She was a woman highly respected and beloved by all who knew her. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence 719 Wisconsin street.

Toledo Blade: The government has realized 91 per cent of the entire principal and interest of the Pacific railroad indebtedness. Had we settled on the basis desired by the Cleveland administration we would have realized only about 75 per cent.

SCHOOL BONDS SOLD

City Treasurer Driver Disposed of the $25,000 School Bonds.

MANY BIDDERS WERE PRESENT

Several Bids Received by Mail and Were High—Only One Bid After They Were Read—Knocked Down to the Mil. Mechanics Ins. Co.

From Daily of March 3.

This afternoon the office of City Treasurer Walter Driver was well filled with representatives of leading financial houses from Chicago, Boston, New York, Cincinnati and other large cities. There was also present representative financial men of Racine. The occasion was the sale of $25,000 school bonds to the highest bidder. The gathering was in pursuance to the following notice sent out by City Treasurer Driver and which will explain itself:

W. A. Driver, treasurer for the city of Racine, will on the 3d day of March, 1898 at two o'clock p. m. offer at open sale $25,000 school bonds. Sealed bids will be considered.

Name of security, city of Racine, Racine county, state of Wisconsin.	
Amount of issue.....$	25,000
Denomination.	1,000
Rate of interest—5 per cent.	
Date of bonds, September 1, 1897.	
Serial one due each year, six become due 1917.	
Principal payable at city treasurer's office, Racine, Wis.	
Interest payable at city treasurer's office, Racine, Wis., or at the Chemical National Bank of New York, N. Y., at the option of the holder.	
Total debt including this issue .....$	416,000
Sinking fund for redemption of bonds.....	51,450
Assessed valuation.....	9,555,900
Estimated real valuation.....	15,259,000
Estimated population, 1897..	15,250,000
At last census, 1890.....	25,000
Direct tax for the payment of both principal and interest is levied each year.	

When City Treasurer Driver offered the bonds and stated the conditions of the sale there was probably twenty-five representatives of banking and other financial institutions present. A number of bids had been received by mail and it took some little time to read them. Then those in the room were given an opportunity to bid, but they were slow and only one bid was offered from the number present and it scared them all out. This was from the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance company and was 112.65 or a premium of $3,162.50.

The other bids were: D. A. Moran & Co., New York, 108.06; C. H. White & Co., Boston, premium, $2,532; Blodgett & Merritt, Boston, 108.17; S. A. Kean, Chicago, 100.50; Kane & Co., Minneapolis, premium, $2,382.55; Jose Parker & Co., Boston, premium, $3,157.50; Rudolph Kleybolt & Co., Cincinnati, premium, $2,452.50.

As the Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance company was the highest bidder the bonds were knocked down to them. The sale is considered a very good one.

SMART FASHIONS IN SKIRTS AND WAISTS.

March Woman's Home Companion.—Fashionably made dress skirts, with the exception of some tailor gowns, hang separate from the linings, which rarely measure more than four yards around.

For narrow silks and washable materials, the bost and newest skirt is the seven-gore bell, which fits smoothly across the front and hips and has a graceful fullness at the back. It has a dip in the back, which is given more by the bias back seam than by the added length at the bottom. In wide wool materials the bell skirt with the wide side gore is most used. It is graceful, and does not cut into the material to disadvantage. The Paquin skirt, with a graduated circular flounce, is made in all sorts of materials, and will be much used on lightweight wool goods, as well as on the foulards, which are again to the front in new designs. Rows of graduated velvet run from the skirt hem to the waist, and many have rows of black insertion placed at intervals the entire depth of the skirt. Of course, drop linings are always used in these gowns, and the outside is tacked in places to the lining to prevent the net from sagging and hanging below the lining.

There is no getting around the fact that the fancy old waist will reign indefinitely. Perhaps the chiffon and mousseline waists are the greatest favorites, yet the fancy colored taffetas and velvets, as well as all sorts of silken weaves, are much worn. Blousy fronts are still coming out daily in new creations, which fact assures their style as good for the coming season.

If prohibition and anti-liquor laws can hold, certainly should all pure food inspection laws be valid.

THE MARKEL CASE.

Not Arrested on the Cabbage Deal But on Charge of Larceny.

From Daily of March 3.

M. S. Markel, the man charged with having sold several carloads of cabbage belonging to Frank Gibson and not properly accounting for the same, was not taken to Kenosha last night as reported. The Kenosha authorities have no jurisdiction in the case for if an offense was committed it was in the state of Minnesota. Mr. Markel is now held on a charge of larceny.

A number of teaspoons and knives were found in a valise marked Washburn House, and belonging o a hotel at Waukegan, Ill. Mr. Markel says the valise belongs to his niece and his statement would appear to be true as the valise was filled with a lady's wearing apparel. He says his niece was sick at the hotel last November and that the spoons were used for taking medicine. He believes they got there b yaccident. His examination will take place next week—Wednesday. This morning at the county jail he told Mr. Gibson that he would make out an itemized statement of the cabbage he received while in other cities.

AFTER SUCKERS.

City Again Being Flooded with Green Goods Circulars.

From Daily of March 3.

Another large batch of green goods circulars have been received by citizens of Racine. Why the scoundrels engaged in this nefarious business continue to send their printed matter to Belle City people is a mystery. It leads one to believe that they catch suckers in this community, but if such is the case those caught never squeal. A dozen or more of the circulars were exhibited to the reporter this morning and are on a par with others received. The articles which will make the purchaser rich is named "Spice of Life." Of course $1 must accompany the order of the person foolish enough to bite. This is a guarantee of good faith. Only friends of the business are wanted, no enemies. The fool who sends the dollar must give his age; tell whether he is married; what his business is; whether he drinks, etc. No free samples are sent. Just for amusement a young man sent the firm $1 and he got an answer back that he could not be trusted with the goods, but the $1 must be kept for the trouble of Schneider & Co.

BABY SOPRANO.

A Wee Two-Year-Old Girl Who Sings Grand Operas.

New York World: The youngest musical wonder in all New York is little Marguerite Mandelkern, just two years and three months old. The wee girl has not yet learned to list plainly the mingled English and German in which she expresses herself, but there is no music too difficult for her to sing with absolute precision after once or twice hearing it upon the piano.

The little treble voice is as clear and true as a bell, and most intricate measures are given with a strict adherence to time that would make a prima donna envious.

The child is a daughter of Joseph Mandelkern, of No 106 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, and has doubtless inherited her marvelous ear from her father, whose ruling passion is music. For hours, while her sister Elisabeth, a pianist of no mean order is playing Baby Marguerite will creep into the room and lie silently listening. This had been going on for some time before the family observed the little one's habit and became aware of her devotion to melody.

It was when near her second birthday, however, that the infant musician essayed her own powers. Her choice was grand opera, and her debut made in an aria from "Aida." As the first note was struck "Gracie," as she is known at home, stopped suddenly in her play, threw back her head, and parted her red lips and to the surprise of every one present sang in a pure sweet thread of tone the entire aria.

Once having found her voice the little maid, tremulous with delight, went on to make her own every theme that appealed to her. And Gracie knows, too, everything that she sings. It is a matter of moment to this small music lover whether it be Verdi or Mendelssohn that occupies her attention.

FRIENDLY ATTENTION.

True friendship, remarks Youth's Companion, has a broadening influence, and takes no small amount of things which might serve to weaken the charms of mere acquaintance.

"Are you habitually lame, or is your limp caused by some temporary trouble?" inquired the lawyer in a case of assault and battery, addressing a witness for the defendant. The man bore every indication on his face and person of having been in some recent catastrophe which the lawyer hoped to prove was the particular affray then before the court.

"Oh, I'll be all right in a day or two," said the witness, cheerfully. "It was jist a friend of mine kicked me the other evening, and I'm a bit stiff in the j'ints. That's all!"

For Sale and For Rent cards at this office.

GIANT LOCOMOTIVES

Largest Mastodomic Giants Ever Built in Any Country.

THEIR MECHANICAL MARVELS

They Are Constructed with Especial Regard For the High Altitude and the Low Temperature of Montana.

There is always something fascinating in a giant locomotive. As it stands at the end of a run, panting like a thing of life, towering above the stream of pygmies leaving the train it has just hauled over the rails, the eye always seeks it, and a feeling of admiration for the monument to American mechanical skill takes possession of one. And this reverence is naturally in ratio to the size and power of the mastodon.

Therefore the impression made on the spectators gazing on the largest locomotive in the world can readily be imagined—a locomotive truly mastodonic in its proportions which dwarfs what we have been accustomed to regard as big among locomotives. Beside this giant of giants a man sinks into insignificance. It seems scarcely possible that his hands have reared such a colossus, and that it obeys his slightest wish.

Only by comparing the attenuated looking steam engine first invented by George Stevenson with the enormous locomotives just delivered to the Great Northern railway can any adequate idea be obtained of the size of these.

GIANTS OF THE RAIL.

The cylinders of these twelve-wheeled monsters are 21 inches by 34, making the stroke the longest ever used in locomotive practice. The boiler is 87⅛ inches largest diameter, and 76 inches smallest diameter, and the working pressure 225 pounds absolute, or 210 pounds above atmosphere. The fire box is 124 inches long, 30½ inches wide, and has 376 tubes of 2¼ inches diameter, and 13 feet 10⅜ inches long, making the total heating surface 3,280 square feet.

The boiler, dome, cylinders, steam chest and cylinder saddles are bagged with asbestos in order to reduce radiation and densation to a minimum and these engines are especially built to be operated in the high altitude and low temperature of Montana.

The wheel base is as follows: Rigid and driving, 15 feet 10 inches; total engine, 26 feet 8 inches; total engine and tender, 54 feet 3¼ inches.

The height of the stack from the top rail is 15 feet 6 inches. The height of the center of boiler from top of rail is 9 feet 5 inches, and height of the top of the boiler from top of rail is 14 feet 3 inches. The length over all is 64 feet 1½ inches.

The boiler gets its heating power from a fire box 225 square feet, with tubes that measure in area 3,045 square feet, and a grate area of 43 square feet.

The enormous wheels are fitted with eight drivers 55 inches in diameter, with centers of cast steel.

The diameter of truck wheels is 30 feet, the centers being cast steel spoke.

The driving axle of the journal measures 9 by 11 inches, and of the truck 5½ by 12 inches.

The size of main rod bearing is 6½ by 6½ inches; coupling rod bearing, 7⅜ by 5 inches; wheel fit, 7⅞ diameter by 7 13-16 cylinders.

The diameter of the cylinders is 21 inches. The piston stroke is 34 inches, diameter of piston rod 4¼ inches. The main rod's length from center to center is 8 feet 10 inches. Length of steam ports is 18 inches and width 1¾ inches. The exhaust ports are 50 inches in length and 9 inches in width. The briage is 6¾ inches in width. The outside lap of the valve is 1⅛ inches clearance.

The powerful boiler has a steam working pressure of 210 pounds. The length of the fire box is 10 feet 4 inches; the width 3 feet 4½ inches; the depth front 86½ inches and back 79 inches.

The number of tubes in the internal arrangements of the giant is 376. Diameter of the smoke box is 81 inches.

The great tank holds 4,670 gallons of water, and the tender can carry 10 tons of coal. The length of the tender frame over bumpers is 21 feet 10 inches; length of tank 19 feet 6 inches, width of tank 8 feet 8 inches.

Other special features of these giants are: Driving wheel centers, engine truck wheel drivers, driving boxes, driving box saddles, spring fulcrums, pistons, cylinder heads (front and back), crossheads and guide yoke ends of cast steel. Cylinder head castings, smoke box front and door, smoke stack base, dome casing and sand box casing of hollow and extended in front. Crankpins of O. H. steel, hollow. Rockers of hammered iron and hollow. Rods of hammered iron.

The valves are of improved piston type and absolutely balanced. The piston rods are hollow throughout and extended at front end. The weight of each engine in working order is 212,750 pounds, weight of drivers 172,000 pounds; weight of truck, 40,750 pounds; weight of tender; loaded, 96,000 pounds. The total weight of tender and engine is 308,750 pounds.

Notwithstanding the great size of these locomotives they are strikingly symmetrical in design, and give the observer a full sense of their extraordinary size and power. Their work on the Great Northern railway will be watched with much interest by railroad men.

ODDEST OF ALL ODD CRAFT.

Cigar-Shaped Boat in Which Two Men Will Cross the Atlantic.

Demose Benchere and Louis Louden, young Frenchmen, employed in one of the flour mills of Superior, Wis., are making preparations for a novel journey to the land of their birth. They have long had their minds set upon visiting Paris in time for the opening of the great exposition, but how to get there without spending half a year's wages was the question that sorely troubled them until a few days ago, when the problem was solved to their entire satisfaction.

They propose to brave the dangers of the great Atlantic in a small boat of their own contrivance, which they claim will be so designed and constructed as to carry them safely over the vast stretch of water, regardless of storms and mountain waves. They will build this themselves, and have already purchased part of the material for its construction. According to the drawings made by the young adventurers the craft will be shaped like a cigar and will be propelled by means of three small [illegible] From point to point it will measure fourteen feet, its width will be five in the middle, and gradually tapering to both ends. It will be constructed of ordinary pine wood, with metal protection strips and braces, and well tarred inside and out to prevent leaking. The boat will be built in to sections—the bottom, or boat itself, in which the Frenchmen will store themselves and their supplies, and the top, or cover, to which the sails will be fastened by means of detachable sockets. The sections will be constructed exactly alike, half round and of the same size and dimensions, except for a small port window at either end of the top, which will be expected to furnish ample light for all purposes. When the venturesome Frenchmen are all ready to embark on their journey they will seat themselves in the lower section of the boat and fasten on the upper section securely by means of hooks and staples. Rubber strips placed between the rims are to make the boat water tight, and a small rubber tube through the sash of either window will let in sufficient air for breathing. The boat will have no rudder, as the projectors concluded that such apparatus would be useless on a rolling sea. The sails will be handled by ropes running through the roof, and by the exercise of ordinary skill as sailors the young men expect to keep the craft on its course, except in a rough sea, when the sails will be lowered and the boat allowed to drift and roll at the mercy of the elements.

Just how long it will take them to cross the Atlantic is a matter which young Benchere and Louden have been unable to settle in their own minds. They will provision the boat for a month and count upon replenishing the stock from ports or passing vessels should it become exhausted before the journey's end. They realize that the undertaking is a hazardous one, but express no fear of being able to successfully cope with the dangers of the briny deep. "The Cigar" will sail out of Superior harbor about the middle of next June and if everything goes well on the trip to the seaboard, Benchere and Louden will be on their way across the Atlantic within a month from that date.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

From Daily of March 3.

The William Larson Canning company of Green Bay, has contracted for 1,600 acres of land in Brown county, which will be used by the company in planting peas to supply their factory during the canning season.

State Senator Charles H. Baxster of Lancaster, Grant county, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in the Third district in opposition to Congressman J. W. Babcock.

The Social Democracy of Sheyboygan confidently hope to carry three wards at the coming municipal election.

There are 5,000 boxes or 400,000 pounds of cheese in Sheboygan warehouses. This is an increase of 3,000 boxes over the number held there at this period a year ago. The amount held at the present time is unusually large, on account of the yellow fever, which cut off shipments to the south last year.

Pensions granted persons residing in Wisconsin: Original—Charles N. Spalding, Elkhorn, $6; Daniel Thomas, Wildrose, $6. Increase—Charles W. Gladthrop, Mineral Point, $6 to $8; C. Berwald, Wausau, $6 to $10; Darius Clemons, National home, Milwaukee, $8 to $10 Hiram Cowan, Janesville, $6 to $12. Reissue and increase—Christopher G. Burdick, Antigo, $6 to $8.

The Canadian government has declared that American vessels may carry cargoes between one Canadian port and another.

BURIED A FORTUNE

Letter of a Spanish Prisoner to a Kenosha Man.

$60,000 HIDDEN NEAR KENOSHA

The Writer Agrees to Pay the Kenosha Man $20,000 if He Will Become Guardian of His 19-Year-Old Daughter—The Letter.

From Daily of March 3.

One of Kenosha's prominent citizens has received a letter from a Cuban now in a Spanish prison serving a sentence of fourteen years, saying that there is buried near Kenosha $60,000.

The letter, which comes from Courrado Montinno, Valencia, Spain, says that when the writer was in the United States his wife died leaving a daughter aged nineteen. He determined to help the Cubans in their struggle and buried the money until he should return. He went to Spain on Cuban business and was captured and put in prison.

Signor Montinno wants the money dug up and sent to his daughter, and it was for this reason that he asked the aid of one of Kenosha's citizens. The letter is as follows:

[illegible] Fort of Valencia, Feb. 11.—Mr. [illegible] r Sir: The cruel situation which [illegible] me: the sad fate in which she [illegible] herself, my daughter, nineteen years [illegible] I keep as a pensioner in the [illegible] of La Estella, are the circumstances which oblige me to direct myself to you of whom I have the best references of honorability. Being a captain treasurer of the twelve foot soldiers in garrison of the present war of Cuba, and in compliance with my conscience, I joined the rebellion which was to take place in September last in behalf of the insurrection, but as we were the victims of the greatest treason I was obliged to migrate to the United States, taking along with me the money I had in my charge, valued at £12,000. After having remained some time in this country I received the sad news that my wife had died, leaving my dear daughter in despair and without help. In this sad situation I found myself in the necessity of coming back to Spain to help my daughter and bring her in my company to your country. Before starting, considering it improvident to take along with me this sum of money, I decided to hide it in the neighborhood of Kenosha, taking immediately a plan of the ground with all the marks and measurements of the spot. Then, very satisfied that the money was in security, I started for Spain, where I was discovered by the military authorities. I was condemned to fourteen years' penal servitude. The government destined me to undergo my condemnation in this castle, where I bitterly suffer, deprived of all communication from outside, for which you must keep the most absolute secrecy about this letter.

If you are willing to lend me your help and protection to recover this money, as reward for your sacrifice and trouble which may arise for you from this affair, I secure to you the third part of my entire fortune, money which you will take from the box which contains it. As you will understand, it is necessary that the journey of my daughter is as soon as possible, as the sad situation in which I am allows me not to make the advance of the money for the journey. If you are good enough to be the protector of my daughter, I expect you will let me know by return of post, and then my daughter and her governess may start for your respected house bringing the plan and all instructions for the discovery. As I am strictly watched it is dangerous for you to direct you letter straight to me. For this reason I expect you will put your answer within two envelopes, the one within to my name and the one outside to the name of my servant, who has the charge of helping me. Waiting for your answer I am yours respectfully,

COURRADO MONTINNO.

FLOUNCES AND FURBELOWS

March Woman's Home Companion: Fashion is going to be very generous the coming season, and will allow her followers any color, material or shapes in gowns that fancy may dictate, providing there are no incongruities. Old gowns may be renovated, and up-to-date dresses be made from left-overs, if one is judicious in trimming and combining colors. Tucks will run crosswise on the waists and sleeves and around the skirt, while braids, insertions, ruffles and all decorations will follow in the same path. Ruffles will flourish in every possible width on spring and summer gowns, running from the graceful, deep Paquin flounce to the tiny one-inch frill.

"I seem to have a very unfortunate manner of saying things," remarked Willie Washington.

"What has happened now?" inquired his friend.

"I remarked to Miss Cayenne that there was one point upon which I had made up my mind."

"And she was interested?"

"Not greatly. She said she thought that a point was quite large enough for the purpose."—Washington Star.

IN CAMP AT MADISON.

Plans to Mobilize 5,000 G. A. R. Men at Semi-Centennial.

COOK FOR THE GOVERNOR'S CHAIR.

A Rumor That the La Follette People May Pit the ex-Congressman Against Scofield—Carl Schurz Expected to Speak in Madison—5,000 Wisconsin Law-Makers Living and Dead—Their Reunion—Farmers' Round-Up at Janesville.

Madison, Wis., March 1.—The latest political gossip—I know not how true it may be—is that Congressman Cook will be the candidate to run against Governor Scofield, if Mr. La Follette's friends decide to make a contest in the Republican convention. If he were elected, the assumption is that Mr. La Follette and not Mr. Cook would stand for the senatorship. Mr. Cook could well afford to be content. Mr. Cook is a wealthy paper mill man and did admirable work in congress. He is very popular in Winnebago county, and might carry its delegates with him, which would be a body blow at the Sawyer administration contingent. Mr. Cook is a hard worker, an honest statesman, and possessed of great political sagacity, of which his voluntary retirement from congress, where he could have remained, is perhaps an evidence. At all events he escaped the wrangling and animosities which the Oshkosh and other postoffice fights in his district have precipitated.

On the Ticket with Alex Randall.

Next to Benjamin Harrison, the most conspicuous figure at Wisconsin's semi-centennial will be Carl Schurz. He delivered a Fourth of July oration at Eau Claire some years ago, but he does not often visit his old state, although he is worshipped by the Germans. He once lived in Watertown and in 1857 was nominated as lieutenant governor on the ticket with Alex Randall of Waukesha, who was elected. Schurz, however, was defeated on sectarian issues, with reference to Bible reading in the public schools. Schurz graduated at the University of Bonn on the Rhine in 1848. It was the time of the revolution, and the young man did valiant work in writing for Republican journals. He went into the war, became an officer, escaped from prison, and proved a hero in all sorts of experiences.

In Camp at Madison.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the semi-centennial in Madison (June 7, 8 and 9) will be the encampment of the boys in blue on Monona assembly ground. There are tents awaiting them and a huge refreshment stand, speakers' pavilion, etc. Comrade Merrick's circular has brought a host of answers from department commanders and other G. A. R. people, and everybody is tumultuously in favor of the idea. There was some talk of tenting on Camp Randall, back of the university, where most of the Wisconsin troops rallied, but it was concluded that Lakeside was better. It is a beautiful spot, half a mile from the city, and "10-cent boats" ply back and forth incessantly. The men will arrive Monday and be in camp for three days—perhaps 4,000 or 5,000, though that may be a large estimate. They will bring their wives and children, and it will be an occasion never to be forgotten. There will be eminent soldiers present from within and without the state. It is expected that a single fare rate to Madison will be secured from all Wisconsin points.

Another rally will be of ex-members of the legislature. There are some 3,600 names on the list, of whom perhaps 1,500 are living. Most eminent men in the state have served in one or the other branch of the legislature, among them Vilas, Mitchell, Sawyer, Gabe Bouck and Bragg, and if the attendance is hearty, there should be some interesting reminiscing and a pleasant time socially. Governors of the adjoining states are invited, of whom, perhaps, Pingree of Michigan, will attract as much attention as anybody, and no doubt say something worth hearing.

The organization of county associations, especially of pioneers for historical objects, is going on. Some twenty-five counties are already organized and will send historians and delegations to be represented at their convention. This will occur on the last day of the semi-centennial. Some disappointment is felt that Grant county has not yet pulled itself together. Secretary Twaites of the State Historical society met some of the leading citizens and outlined the plan, but the second meeting was too slimly attended to do business. However as Senator Baxter has put his hand to the plow in the matter, eventual success is sure. Old Grant county is rich in good historical material.

Big Treat for the Farmers.

There will be a big time in Janesville March 8-10, when for the twelfth time the farmers' institutes conclude with a "roundup" extraordinary. It is a convention spot for Rock county farmers, and there will be a programme of attractions, especially evenings, that will prove interesting to people who don't know a Pippin from a corn harvester. Governor Scofield will talk Wednesday night and Thursday night a "Big Three" are listed as follows: "Farming in Scotland in the Days of Our Grandfathers," Hon. John Johnston, Milwaukee; "A New Function for the American Farmer," Hon. J. V. Quarles, Milwaukee; "The Farmer in the University," President C. K. Adams, State university, Madison.

There is the usual programme of instruction on bees, poultry, hogs, cattle and soil culture in general: Professor King will tell of the ventilation of farm buildings; some good women will speak of the "Responsibility of Farmers' Sons and Daughters;" "Does Farming Elevate Mankind Equal to Other Occupations;" a Springfield and a Chicago expert will talk of coach and other horses; and free cooking lessons will be given each afternoon by Mrs. Jennie A. Jamison of Neenah. Rates are down to one and a third, and the sessions will be held in the court house.

How to Secure a Kiss!

Everybody reads Editor Ellis' bright literary monthly, "The Philospher," to which Senator Nell Brown and other bright minds contribute. In a recent number was a poem in which some love-sick swain sued, begged, implored for a kiss. It was a most soulful wail and the poor young man was in the pit of despair because she wouldn't favor him.

In the office of the board of normal school regents is a man who has tossed off a good many verses in his day—Major Rockwell. Everybody knows the major. He no sooner read the mournful lay than the major sharpened up a pencil and jotted down these clever lines quicker than a wink:

A FATAL MISTAKE.

"You beg for a kiss in accents low—
You sigh on your knees as if that could win it.
I'm sorry, indeed, it has come to this—
You in your strength at my feet for a kiss.
And it hurts me to say what you surely should know—
That a man should be bold
And not wait to be told
That a woman will cling to a robber or thief,
But despise a beggar beyond belief."
And thus love was slain in a minute.

Taxes on Railroads.

The law taxing railroads on their gross earnings works peculiarly sometimes. For instance, for 1897 the gross earnings of the Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western road were $1,964 a mile; and the tax paid to the state is $609; but had the gross earnings been $2,000 a mile, the revenue to the state would have been nearly four times as much—$2,202.

So, too, with the Green Bay and Western. The tax due for 1898 is $3,745 on gross earnings for 1897 of $1,965.86 per mile—just under the $2,000 maximum. Had the earnings been $2,000 a mile instead of $1,965.86 the revenue to the state would have been $13,500 instead of $3,475.50. Could the state have known how close the calculation was coming out it would have been profitable to have bought $7,680.19 worth of tickets, thus increasing the gross earnings to the $2,000-a-mile limit. Of course, the reckless assert that the bookkeeping is tinkered to keep within the $2,000 limit, but charity of thought is due to corporations as much as individuals.

It is a cause of congratulation that the business of both companies has increased over 1896, and the taxes to the state as well.

The Swiss Settling in Wisconsin.

The Swiss colony of New Glarus, sixteen miles north of Monroe, has a history that Badgers never tire of hearing. The pioneers were Swiss and they brought the name of the township with them. The tower of the church (Swiss Reformed) is as un-American as anything could be and the houses are mostly built on the border of the streets, there being no sidewalks for foot passengers, nor space in front for shade trees. There are some sixty dwellings and a population of 300. John Luchsinger, who has repeatedly served in the legislature and is an agricultural expert, is one of the best known of the colony, settling there before the war. From his sketch of the town these facts are taken.

At that time (1879) the German-Swiss dialect was almost exclusively spoken. There were 3,000 Swiss and their descendants in Green county; but New Glarus is the rallying place for festival and religious service. Cattle raising and dairying they took to readily. They are thrifty and hard working; and as a consequence prosperous. Hard times in the old country led to the sending out of two representatives to find a place to emigrate to. An emigration society was formed; and the two leaders bought 1,200 acres in New Glarus with 80 acres of forest. A little later a colony of 193 persons followed. They came away in tears, a delegate of the government addressing them with best wishes and commending them to Providence. I wonder that the stories of these pioneer colonies—and there are a number in Wisconsin history—are not more often compared to the Puritan exodus. There was the same heroism and self-sacrifice and, in some instances, the same religious persecution. Their journey was attended with many strange experiences, but kind hearts are everywhere, and their countrymen gave them a warm welcome in St. Louis, to which place they first went. After a hard journey the party found themselves in New Glarus, eighteen of the men having walked sixty-two miles through the wilderness to lead the way. They related that every person whom they met fled at their approach, and no wonder! For bearded, unkempt and ragged, carrying axes and tools of every description, and bags of flour and provisions, at a distance they more resembled a band of robbers than a party of honest immigrants.

Galena Then the Metropolis.

They built a rude house with boards hauled sixty-two miles from Galena, for winter was coming on. The rest of the company was brought in wagons, though they had to take turns in walking, for not all could be accommodated in the vehicles. Eighty-five of the original party had dropped out since the party left Switzerland, many being discouraged and seeking work at different points, but many of these later joined the colony. About a dozen pans and kettles had to do duty for the whole colony. The provisions were low and they lived largely on fish. For a number of years they were short of provisions. As late as 1850 there were but fifty pounds of flour in the settlement; and a week's journey to Milwaukee for repairs to the threshing machine was necessary. Many a time three meals were of boiled potatoes and nothing else. A loan of $1,000 sent over from the old home helped the colony to tide over the first dark period. At first they lived like sheep in the big house; but by Christmas there were a number of cabins, each containing two families. The land was portioned off into sixty tracts of twenty acres, as agreed upon in the old country. Ohio drovers brought cows up in that section and a number were bought at $12 each. The early success was in stock raising, which the Swiss understood. Some of the men worked in the lead mines and the women did domestic service for the older settlers. Other colonists followed and all have been prosperous to this day. About 100 went to the war.

The New Glarus colonists have expanded from 193 to 4,000 persons; and they own not 1,200 acres, but 60,000—and this report was rendered nearly twenty years ago.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

In the Lattimer mine shooting case at Wilkesbarre, Pa., testimony was introduced to show that Sheriff Martin had instructed his deputies to be very careful in handling their weapons, and not to shoot unless their lives were in danger.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

Nat Goodwin Says They Lead In Brains and Beauty.

[Special Correspondence.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—There seems to be a craze throughout the country at the present time for imported beauty. A short sojourn in popular yearning was for foreign actors, men and women, talented and untalented, but now my lady Venus seems to hold the deck. We have had dark eyed Spanish senoritas, large limbed Gaiety girls from old England, the "beautiful idols" of France and flaxen haired German maids of ample girth in such generous profusion that one would naturally wonder whether our alert American managers have not been poaching upon the preserves of our dear friend, the Prince of Wales, or of his gay old uncle, Leopold of Belgium.

It is all in the managerial game, and perfectly fair and square, I admit, to cater to the public appetite. Theaters are not run to promote the health of anybody that I know of. Financial considerations are very properly a growing factor and hence the public can get almost anything it wants, outside of gold bricks, if it puts up the necessary collateral. The discriminating observer must smile to himself, however, as he contemplates this worship at the shrine of foreign beauty when the domestic article is so much superior in every way.

I have traveled pretty much all over the world and I say boldly and without any reserve whatever that the American girl excels all others in beauty, conversational powers, magnetism and all the other feminine attributes which go to render woman attractive in the eyes of man. This apparently sweeping statement will apply both to those ambitious, industrious women who pluckily struggle to conquer fame and fortune on the stage and to those whose lot lies in pleasanter lines in private life. The distinguished artists who come from abroad were, I admit, beautiful women. I will not mention any names, for I do not wish to appear as a detractor of female beauty, but I will say that these same Junos and Hebes could not compare, either in facial or physical loveliness, with at least a dozen of our American actresses whom I could name.

What is true of the stage is true in the field of private life. I have always been a student of pretty much everything in human nature ever since I first attempted to portray it, and in all my travels I never found any women who could surpass those of my own country for comliness. In cleverness, sprightliness and all those other peculiar qualities which render woman fascinating the American girl is easily first.

Your English maiden is roseate, plump and fair to look upon, but compared to her American sister she seems dull of mind and has neither that vivacity nor wit nor skill in repartee which renders our girls so charming.

"The girl from Paris" is a sort of relief from our English cousin, she is so chic, mentally spry and physically active, not to say acrobatic. She is, however, a bit too daring, even in this intrusome epoch when managers take and the public stand for all kinds of chances. She, unlike the English maid, gives utterance to some bright sayings, but they are what our French friends call "risque." She seems to fairly sparkle while you are within the orbit of her dainty femininity, but the moment you are left alone to commune with yourself you at once realize that she falls shorts of Miss Columbia in natural wit, mental depth and that indefinable charm which, for lack of a better name, we term magnetism.

The Latin races unquestionably have women of superb beauty. The Spanish and Italian maidens are lovely pictures to look upon. Many, very many of them are statuesquely beautiful. Their rich olive complexions, great, glorious dark eyes and swelling outlines would make a paralytic feel just as a venerable British bard did when he wrote:

Old as I am, for ladies' love unfit,
The power of beauty I remember yet.

This is, however, the only type of beauty the Latin races possess—that of the dark, fierce passionate kind. One never sees over there the melting blue eyes, so full of liquid tenderness, nor the magnetic gray orbs which conquer the hearts of cold northern men. The women of the Latin races are, sad to relate, deficient in intellectual power. They have not the mental or natural physical graces of the American woman.

Of the other races, German, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian, the women I have met are as a rule physically perfect and pleasing, healthful pictures to look upon with their flaxen hair and ruddy complexions, but few—very few—are bright in any way. They are neither witty, clever in conversation, graceful in bearing nor fascinating beyond what their physical attractiveness would impel. In act, they almost seem stolid. No comparison of course can be made with the American girl.

In America we have the cream of all nations, men and women. The men who preceded us, our ancestors, were the best and bravest Europe could give us, for they were courageous adventurers who left their homes and firesides to chance everything in a new country in the hope of bettering their condition. The women who came with them were the fairest and sturdiest of the old countries. Their female descendants, English, Irish, Scottish, French, Spanish, German, Swedish and the like, have in many instances intermarried with other races and blended the blood. Others, however, married only with their own kin and preserved their racial peculiarities intact. Hence it is in America that we have a diversity and a blending of female beauty such as no other nation possesses, and it is for that reason our women, taken collectively, are more comely than those of any other country. Then, too, the advantages of education and environment which our fair sex possess count largely in their favor.

Many of our best women—best in point of beauty, brains, courage and ambition—seek the stage. It is not one whit strange that they are the descendants of all nationalities, the descendants of the adventurers who left the different countries of Europe to mend their fortunes here. On the stage now are some plucky girls who are the daughters of brave generals and gallant admirals who fought for either the blue or the gray in the "late unpleasantness." The daughters of the "daughters of the Revolution" and of 1812 and 1845 are as plentiful as the friends of a successful candidate for office. As a rule these women succeed for the simple reason that they inherit the sturdy qualities of their ancestors and never yield to despair even in the face of the most discouraging circumstances. Two or three I have in mind are notably beautiful women. They are ladies in every way and would never consent to have their comeliness advertised like some professional beauties we know of who had scarcely anything else to recommend them. The ladies I refer to stood upon their merits solely and on that issue achieved success.

NAT C. GOODWIN.

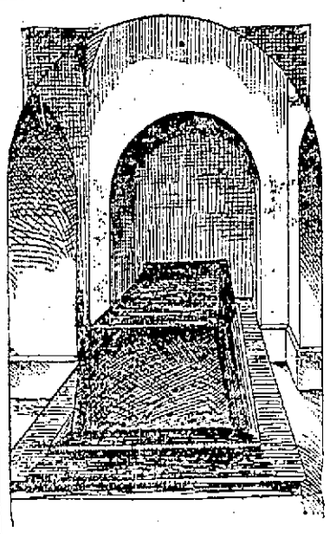
A TENANTLESS TOMB.

IN THE CRYPT OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

It Was Intended For the Remains of Washington—When Washington's Birthday Was First Celebrated—Centenary of His Death to Be Observed Next Year.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—On the centenary of George Washington's birth, Feb. 22, 1832, John Q. Adams wrote in that famous diary of his: "The solemnities intended for this day at this place (the capitol, at Washington) lost all their interest for me by the refusal of John A. Washington to permit the remains of George Washington to be transferred to be entombed under the capitol, a refusal to which I believe he was not competent and into the real operative motives of which I wish not to inquire. * * * I did wish that this resolution might have been carried into execution, but this wish was connected with an im-



CATAFALQUE IN THE CRYPT.

agination that this federal Union was to last for ages. I now disbelieve its duration for 20 years and doubt its continuance for five. It is falling into the sear and yellow leaf."

All this petishness was the result of John A. Washington's refusal to allow the remains of his illustrious kinsman to be deposited under the dome of our capitol, because—as Adams hints—thereby Mount Vernon would lose the chiefest of its attractions and be less valuable as an attractive property.

A Forgotten Project.

Sixty-six years have passed and still the country seems to be flourishing despite Adams' jeremiad. More than half a century has rolled by since the laudable intention was frustrated of entombing Washington's remains beneath the pave of the rotunda. Yet how many know that this intention ever was conceived? Very few, and it is but recently that attention has been called to the tomb which was prepared for the reception of the general's ashes and which today still exists, though vacant and forgotten.

In the center of the capitol crypt, surrounded by 40 Doric columns, is a marble star, which is the theoretical center of Washington city as planned by its first designer, L'Enfant, and not far from this star, deep down beneath it, is the Washington tomb. There was formerly an opening over the star, through which one might gaze from the rotunda into the tomb itself after the manner of that more famous crypt containing the remains of Napoleon, but this is now closed and a glimpse of the vault can be obtained only by special permit.

It was early intended that Washington should be deposited here, and on the 23d of December, 1799 congress resolved that a marble statue be erected in the capitol, and the family of Washington be requested that his remains be buried there beneath it. Mrs. Washington expressed her willingness, but evidently understood, or inferred, that she was to lie by the general's side. In a letter of Dec. 31, 1799, she tendered her grateful acknowledgments and unfeigned thanks for the "mournful tributes of respect and veneration paid to the memory of my deceased husband" and consented to the request of congress.

But the years went by, no statue was erected, and the tomb remained tenantless, as it is now, "except for the simple bier of boards covered with black cloth which was used to support the remains of Lincoln and which has been used for each distinguished citizen who has lain in state at the capitol since that dark day in 1865."

Interesting Anniversaries.

I was reflecting upon these things when it occurred to me that, while some of Washington's latter birthday anniversaries were interesting, those that occurred during his lifetime might be more so, especially those during the Revolutionary war. So I hunted up the records and found that it was not of Washington's own initiative that his natal day came to be celebrated any more than it was by his instance that he was addressed by the absurd title of "your excellency."

Washington's first Revolutionary birthday was passed—we cannot say it was celebrated—while he was laying siege to Boston. Having been appointed commander in chief of the Continental armies, he set out from Philadelphia for New England in June, receiving the news of the Bunker Hill battle while on the way, and assuming formal command on the 3d of July, 1775, at Cambridge, beneath the historic elm. Then ensued those long months of weary watching and waiting, with the British cooped up in Boston, but the Continental army scattered, disorganized and with insufficient ammunition for an assault. Winter coming on finds the commander in chief comfortably domiciled in the since famous Cragie mansion, and it was while he was making the final preparations for the seizure of Dorchester heights that his forty-fourth birthday overtook him.

His Forty-fifth Birthday.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British ensued the disastrous battles of Long Island and White Plains, followed by the retreat across New Jersey, with the British close upon his heels. He escaped them temporarily by crossing the ice filled Delaware, only to turn and smite them with victorious sword at Trenton and Princeton. Snatching from those victories such fruits of his prowess as he could, Washington made his way to the heights of Morristown and there intrenched for the winter, whither the enemy dared not pursue him. Here at Morristown his forty-fifth birthday found him, not in very cheerful circumstances, either, as a letter of that date illustrates, setting forth the crying need of provisions for his half starved army. The Continentals were hard pushed at that time, but General Greene voiced their indomitable spirit when he said, "We can't conquer the British force at once, but they can't conquer us at all!"

The summer of 1777 was mainly spent in New Jersey, watching the movements of the British troops, the Americans not being strong enough to assume the offensive. When it was ascertained that Lord Howe's destination was Philadelphia, they were hurried across the Delaware and in September followed the disastrous battle of the Brandywine, and later Germantown, in the vain attempt to obstruct the British advance. Then succeeded the terrible winter cantonment at Valley Forge and that time "that tried men's souls."

Washington's birthday dinner in 1778 consisted of cornmeal and potatoes. Half his soldiers were incapacitated by sickness and nakedness. But during the month of February Mrs. Washington arrived at Valley Forge, and the aspect of headquarters was changed for the better. Sometimes supplies intended for the British were intercepted and again the country was foraged for provisions—a measure only resorted to under stern necessity. "The general's apartment is very small," wrote Mrs. Washington to a friend, "but he has had a log cabin built to dine in, which has made our quarters much more tolerable than they were at first."

By the battle of Monmouth, in June, the British were taught a lesson of caution, Jersey was rid of its foes, and the farmers were more liberal with their supplies. The birthdays of 1779 and 1780 found Washington still clinging to New Jersey as a winter headquarters, and the latter date sees him living in the historic Ford mansion at Morristown, which is still preserved as a relic of the Revolution. On Feb. 22, 1780, he writes from there: "We have been so poor in camp for a fortnight that we could not forward the public dispatches. Money is scarce and worth little when we get it."

The Most Famous Birthday.

Perhaps the most famous of his birthdays is his forty-ninth, in 1781, passed at the village of New Windsor, for this was the first which was celebrated by his fellow officers—who thus established a precedent the public was not slow to follow. It occurred at the instance of the Count de Rochambeau, who was then in Rhode Island, and who had his troops out in grand parade, firing salutes, letting off fireworks and working themselves up to a fervent patriotism in true French style.

The count wrote to Washington of this spontaneous observance of his natal day and the latter replied in acknowledgment: "The flattering distinction paid to the anniversary of my birthday is an honor for which I dare not attempt to express my gratitude. I confide in your excellency's sensibility to interpret my feelings for this and for the obliging manner in which you are pleased to announce it."

This letter, however, was not confined to an exchange of compliments merely, for in it Washington outlined his plans for the coming campaign in Virginia, in which Rochambeau co-operated, and which resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the consummation of this achievement, which actually brought the war to a close, Washington came north again, passing the winter of 1781-2 in Philadelphia, his fiftieth birthday finding him at the house of a Mr. Benjamin Chew, which formerly stood between Walnut and Spruce streets.

The days of fighting and nights of alarms were now practically things of the past, and for the next 20 months Washington was merely waiting upon the movements of the British, who were extremely reluctant to evacuate the posts they held. New York, in fact, was not relieved of their presence until the 25th of November, 1783, and in order to be sufficiently near while the definitive terms of peace were being arranged Washington fixed his headquarters at Newburg on the Hudson. Here he and Mrs. Washington resided from March, 1782, till near the date fixed for evacuation, and thus the last of his Revolutionary birthdays was spent in the famous old Hasbrouck house, where he and his wife entertained many distinguished visitors.

Washington's various headquarters during the Revolution number 50 or more. His very last was at Rocky Hill, N. J., where he met congress and whence he removed to Philadelphia, and thence journeyed toward his home. He finally reached Mount Vernon in December, 1783. In time to participate in the Christmas festivities there for the first time in seven years.

The following February also found him at Mount Vernon, eight years having elapsed since his last birthday had been observed at his own home and amid his own people. From this peaceful retreat on the Potomac's bank he wrote to a northern friend: "The scene is at last closed. I feel myself eased of a load of public care. I hope to spend the remainder of my days in cultivating the affections of good men and in the practice of the domestic virtues."

There is no record of any particular observance of Washington's birthdays at Mount Vernon or that his wife and friends ever gave him presents on that occasion, but for more than a century now the American people, in whatever land they have happened to reside at the time, have followed the example set them by the gallant Frenchman, the Count de Rochambeau, and especially honored the day on which George Washington was born.

Centenary of Washington's Death.

The centenaries of great occasions in the last century are now becoming rare, but one of the most important will be observed next year on Dec. 14, 1899, the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's death. Arrangements are being made for its proper observance already by the grand lodge of Masons of Virginia, a committee of which meets on this birthday anniversary (Feb. 22, 1898) in Alexandria.

The ceremonies will include a visit to Mount Vernon and a banquet in this city, and as President McKinley is a Mason he will be invited to deliver an address. Washington, it is well known, belonged to the lodge in Alexandria and was first made a Mason in Fredericksburg. The historic clock, the pendulum of which was stopped by Dr. Craik (who assisted at bleeding Washington to death) with the hands still pointing to the moment of his demise, now belongs to Washington lodge, No. 22, of Alexandria, through which will emanate the invitations to participate in the anniversary proceedings to all the grand lodges of the United States.

As a member of this lodge Washington officiated at the laying of the capitol cornerstone, Sept. 18, 1793, and when he was buried it was given the post of honor in the funeral procession at Mount Vernon.

The remains of Washington and his wife now lie in the sarcophagi to which they were transferred in 1837, their tombs a shrine for many thousands annually to visit instead of reposing in the darkness and solitude of the capitol crypt.

E. A. OBER.

$7,000 RESIDENCE.

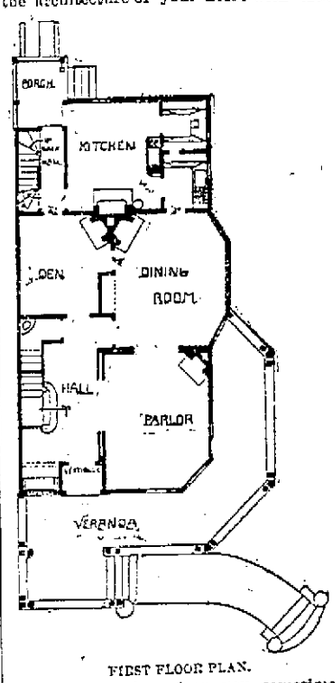
Spacious, Convenient and Provided With All Modern Comforts.

[Copyright, 1898, by George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.]

In building a home you must first choose a location, and, having selected one that is your ideal, you will find—you have half the battle fought. You will often see a man attending real estate sales with the plans and elevations of the house he pro-

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

poses to build in his pocket. He is looking for a favorable site. He may own other property, but it may not be suited to the special requirements of his particular idea of a home. Therefore he does not build and looks elsewhere for his site. He is a restless sort of a home seeker. He is not sure what he really does want. He has procured plans and elevations of a building which may be perfect, may look handsome and be well adapted to the locality where it is built. But where may we find the same peculiar conditions that exist where this house stands? We might travel the entire universe and not find a locality the same. Then when a man acts this way he is simply antagonizing himself. A house should always be planned according to its location, and oftentimes where you would deem it an impossibility you can erect a home that will be a surprise to you as well as to your neighbors. If you will only stop and carefully consider the surrounding scenery and endeavor to blend the architecture of your home with that

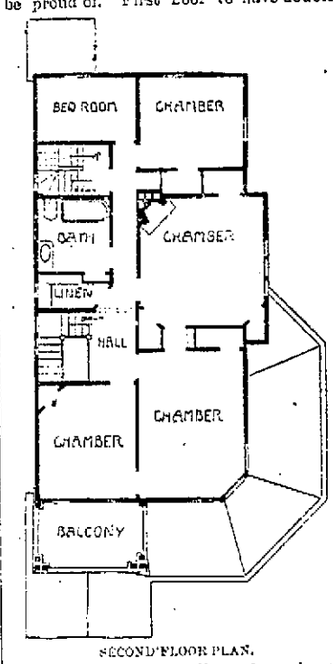


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

which nature has given you, sometimes very comely and picturesque effects may be worked in, which greatly enhance the value of your property and induce your neighbor, when about to build, to erect a similar home, which is advantageous to both.

This design shows what can be accomplished in this line, being a house that with slight changes is adaptable to many localities. It consists of parlor, dining room, den, hall and spacious kitchen, a back hall for servants' use, two pantries and a pleasant veranda, and there are four chambers and a servants' bedroom, each room detachable and arranged to use all available space. There are also a bathroom and a large linen closet, which every house should possess. One of the front chambers opens out on a balcony over the veranda.

This house may be built at a cost not exceeding $7,000 anywhere within a radius of 200 miles of New York city and is one which any owner and community would be proud of. First floor to have double



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

flooring; walls externally to have heavy sheathing under shingles, and both floors to be warmed to 60 degrees in zero weather by a modern hot water heater placed in the basement; large fireplaces to be built in dining room and den, adding cheerfulness and comfort, and to be used auxiliary to the radiators. On second floor we also have a fireplace in central chamber, where it is often found extremely handy and delightful in case of sickness.

The width of this building will be 28 feet, the length 50 feet. We have the servants' bedroom in rear of house, easily reached from the back stairs without troubling or annoying the rest of the household. There is besides a very fine veranda on first floor, with a balcony opening from the guest chamber, which is a very pleasant feature. You will notice a vestibule on the first floor built in, thereby doing away with the need of applying unseemly portable vestibules on front veranda.

HOMES OF MAGAZINES

OFFICES OF HARPER'S, THE CENTURY AND SCRIBNER'S CONTRASTED.

Each Suggests the Periodical It Houses. A Bounding New Editor's Way of Doing Business—Something About Droch, the Literary Critic of Life.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—There is quite as much difference between the homes of the leading magazines as there is between the magazines themselves. And, curiously enough, there is something about the appearance of the editorial rooms and publication offices in almost every case that strongly suggests the periodical issued therefrom. Perhaps this is most marked with regard to The Century.

To begin with, its offices are far and away the handsomest of the lot. I have heard it said, indeed, that they are the finest publishers' headquarters in the world. It would be difficult to imagine a greater contrast than that which would be furnished by comparing them with the Harper editorial rooms. The arrangement, furnishings and fittings of the latter suggest nothing save the severest utility, but the impression first received by a caller at The Century office is that he has entered a handsomely arranged, well stocked art gallery, not too ambitious, perhaps, but decidedly a charming place.

This impression is produced by the scores of framed "original drawings," many of which are done in "wash" or "oils," while not a few glow with color, from which some of the most famous Century illustrations have been made during the last ten years, that hang upon the artistically tinted walls. This art gallery effect is almost instantly effaced from the mind by the all pervasive though subdued and controlled air of business that is apparent in the publication office to which the visitor is first admitted. The first impression is sure to return, however, especially after a half hour or so in the waiting and editorial rooms, for there the artistic ensemble is not interfered with by platoons of clerks and squads of typewriting operators, and there the effect is much enhanced by the ruddy glow of cheerful grate fires, repose suggesting easy chairs and effective drapery.

The quarters of Richard Watson Gilder, the literary soul of the institution, and Frank H. Scott, president and guiding spirit of the business end, are entirely unlike in appearance and furnishings, though not a whit more diverse than the men themselves. While Mr. Scott looks exactly what he is, a keen, progressive business man with a thorough understanding of the commercial side of the literary trade, Mr. Gilder often impresses the stranger as

ROBERT BRIDGES.

being almost shy and prone to hesitate over decisions. But this impression soon yields to the truer one that here is a man who knows exactly what he wants and is quite capable of quickly finding out the shortest way to get it.

There is nothing suggestive of the art gallery about the offices of Scribner's Magazine, though it is far from being as bare and wholly utilitarian in appearance as the editorial rooms at Harpers'. The visitor's first impression on entering the Scribner editorial rooms perhaps is that here is a systematic office, a place where a great deal of work is got through with every day with little fuss, a literary shop that is conducted with as much regard to the practical side of affairs as a bank or a great commercial establishment.

It should not be understood from this that there is lack of literary atmosphere about the Scribner establishment nor that there is any laxness of business methods in dealing with contributors either at Harpers' or The Century office. As a matter of fact, there are only one or two other publishing houses in the United States so prompt in rendering decision on manuscript offered for publication as these three. An adequate staff of readers is attached to each, and no matter how great the rush stories and articles are examined as fast as submitted, and if rejected returned at once, while acceptance is followed by the promptest payment.

It is not beside the fact to say that the influence of Robert Bridges of the Scribner staff has had much to do with the change that has gradually taken place in the editorial conduct of the leading magazines. Mr. Bridges is a man of taste, versatility and transacting ability. He began the writing life soon after leaving college as a reporter on an interior paper. After two or three years' service at newsgathering he joined the staff of the New York Evening Post, which he left for his present place ten years or more ago. It was Mr. Bridges who suggested the railroad articles that were such a feature of Scribner's some years since. He also planned the steamship papers that followed after, and the conduct of great businesses that were published last year.

Notwithstanding Mr. Bridges' success in selecting topics for magazine treatment he still uses the pen with much effect, and his clever literary criticisms in Life signed Droch are pretty well known both to those who write and those who read. He is still a young man and has plans for future work that are quite as novel as any he has hitherto carried out.

DEXTER MARSHALL.

Going to Find Andree.

M. Godard, a French aeronaut, is arranging a balloon expedition to go to the relief of Andree next summer. He proposes to attach a dozen smaller reservoir balloons to his balloon Surcouf, by means of which he calculates that he will be able to remain in the air for 60 days and to travel 26,000 kilometers.—Special Cable to New York Sun.

THE LAST CONFESSION

BY HALL CAINE, AUTHOR OF "THE SCAPEGOAT" "THE DEEMSTER" "THE BONDMAN" Etc.

[Copyright, 1897, by the Author.]

CHAPTER II.

Father, what voice was it that rang in my ears and cried, "Stay, do not travel; all your past from the beginning until today and all your future from today until the end hang on your action now; go, and your past is a waste, your fame a mockery, your success a reproach; remain, and your future is peace and happiness and content"—what voice, father, what voice?

I shut my ears to it, and six days afterward I arrived at Fez. My journey had impressed two facts upon my mind with startling vividness—first that the Moor would stick at nothing in his jealousy of the honor of his faith and next that I was myself a changed and coarsened man. I was reminded of the one when in El Kassar I saw an old Jew beaten in the open streets because he had not removed his slippers and walked barefoot as he passed the front of a mosque, and again in Wazzan, when I witnessed the welcome given to the grand shereef on his return from his home in Tangier to his house in the capital of his province. The Jew was the chief usurer of the town and had half the Moorish inhabitants in his toils, yet his commercial power had counted for nothing against the honor of Islam.

"I," said he to me that night in the Jewish inn, the Foudak, "I, who could clap every man of them in the kasbah, and their masters with them, for moneys they owe me, I to be treated like a dog by those scurvy sons of Ishmael—God of Jacob!" The grand shereef was a drunkard, a gamester and a fornicator. There was no ordinance of Mohammed which he had not openly outraged, yet because he stood to the people as the descendant of the prophet and the father of the faith they groveled on the ground before him and kissed his robes, his knees, his feet, his stirrups and the big hoofs of the horse that carried him. As for myself, I realized that the atmosphere of the country had corrupted me, when I took out from my baggage a curved knife in its silver mounted sheaf which I had bought of a hawker at Tangier and fixed it prominently in the belt of my norfolk jacket.

The morning after my arrival in Fez I encountered my American companion of the voyage. Our meeting was a strange one. I had rambled aimlessly with my guide through the new town into the old one until I had lighted by chance upon the slave market in front of the ruins of the ancient grand mosque and upon a human auction which was then proceeding. No scene so full of shame had I ever beheld, but the fascination of the spectacle held me, and I stood and watched and listened. The slave being sold was a black girl, and she was beautiful according to the standard of her skin, bareheaded, barefooted and clad as lightly over her body as decency allowed.

"Now, brothers," cried the salesman, "look, see" (pinching the girl's naked arms and rolling his jeweled fingers from her chin downward over her bare neck on to her bosom); "sound of wind and limb and with rosy lips, fit for the kisses of a king. How much?"

"A hundred dollars!" cried a voice out of the crowd. I thought I had heard the voice before and looked up to see who had spoken. It was a tall man with haik over his turban and blue selam on top of a yellow caftan.

"A hundred dollars offered," cried the salesman, "only a hundred! Brothers, now's the chance for all true believers!"

"A hundred and five!" cried another voice.

"A hundred and ten!"

"A hundred and fifteen!"

"A hundred and fifteen for this jewel of a girl!" cried the salesman. "It's giving her away, brothers. By the prophet, if you are not quick I'll keep her for myself. Come, look at her, Sidi. Isn't she good enough for a sultan? The prophet (God rest him) would have leaped at her. He loved sweet women as much as he loved sweet odors. Now for the third and last time—how much? Remember, I guarantee her 17 years of age, sound, strong, plump, sweet—and intact."

"A hundred and twenty!" cried the voice I had heard first. I looked up at the speaker again. It was the American in his Moorish costume.

I could bear no more of the sickening spectacle, and as I turned aside with my interpreter I was conscious that my companion of the voyage was following me. When we came to some dark arcades that divide old Fez from new Fez, the American spoke, and I sent my interpreter ahead.

"You see I am giving myself full tether in this execrable land," he said.

"Indeed you are," I answered.

"Well, as the Romans in Rome, you know—it was what I came for," he said.

"Take care," I replied. "Take care."

He drew up shortly and said, "By the way, I ought to be ashamed to meet you."

I thought he ought; but for courtesy I asked him why.

"Because," said he, "I have failed to act up to my principles."

"In what?" I inquired.

"In saving the life of a scoundrel at the risk of my own," he answered.

Then he told me his story. "I left Tangier," he said, "with four men in my caravan, but it did not suit me to bring them into Fez, so I dismissed them a day's ride from here, paying in full for the whole journey and making a present over. My generosity was a blunder. The Moor cannot comprehend an act of disinterested kindness, and I saw the ruffians lay their heads together to find out what it could mean. Three of them gave it up and went off home, but the fourth determined to follow the trace. His name was Larby. He was my guide and a most brazen hypocrite, always cheating me. I let him do so. It amused me—always lying to my face and always fumbling his beads, with 'God forgive me, God forgive me'—an appropriate penance; you know the way of it. 'Peace Sidi,' said the rascal. 'Farewell. Allah send we meet in paradise.' But the devil meant that we should meet before that. We have met. It was a hot moment. Do you know the Hamadsha mosque? It is a place in a side street sacred to the preaching of a fanatical follower of one Sidi Ali bin Hamdoosh and to certain wild dances executed in a glass and fire eating frenzy. I thought I should like to hear a Moorish D. L. Moody, and one day I went there. As I was going in I met a man coming out. It was Larby. 'Beeba!' he whispered, with a tragic stare—that was his own name for me on the journey. 'Keep your tongue between your teeth,' I whispered back. 'I was Beeba yesterday; today I'm Sidi Mohammed.' Then I entered. I spread my prayer mat, chanted my first sura, listened to a lusty sermon and came out. There, as I expected, in the blind lane leading from the Hamadsha to the town, was Larby waiting for me. 'Beeba,' said he, with a grin, 'you play a double hand of cards.' 'Then,' said I, 'take care I don't trump your trick.' The rascal had thought I might bribe him, and when he knew that I would not I saw murder in his face. He had conceived the idea of betraying me at the next opportunity. At that moment he was as surely aiming at my life as if he had drawn his dagger and stabbed me. It was then that I disgraced my principles."

"How, how?" I said, though truly I had little need to ask.

"We were alone, I tell you, in a blind lane," said the American, "but I remembered stories the man had told me of his children. 'Little Hoolia' he called his daughter, a pretty, black eyed mite of 6, who always watched for him when he was away."

I was breaking into perspiration. "Do you mean," I said, "that you should have"—

"I mean that I should have killed the scoundrel there and then," said the American.

"God forbid it," I cried, and my hair rose from my scalp in horror.

"Why not?" said the American. "It would have been an act of self defense. The man meant to kill me. He will kill me still if I give him the chance. What is the difference between murder in a moment and murder after 5, 10, 15, 20 days? Only that one is murder in hot blood and haste, and the other is murder in cold blood and by stealth. Is it life that you think so precious? Then why should I value his life more than I value my own?"

I shivered and could say nothing.

"You think me a monster," said the American, "but remember since we left England the atmosphere has changed."

"Remember, too," I said, "that this man can do you no harm unless you intrude yourself upon his superstitions again. Leave the country immediately. Depend upon it, he is following you."

"That's not possible," said the American, "for I am following him. Until I come up with him I can do nothing, and my existence is not worth a pin's purchase."

I shuddered, and we parted. My mind told me that he was right, but my heart clamored above the voice of reason and said, "You could not do it, no—not to save a hundred hundred lives."

Ah, father, how little we know ourselves—how little, oh, how little! When

"Why not?" said the American.

I think that he shrank back—he who held life so cheap—while I—I who held it so dear, so sacred, so godlike—

Bear with me. I will tell all.

I met the American at intervals during the next six days. We did not often speak, but as we passed in the streets—he alone, I always with my loquacious interpreter—I observed with dread the change that the shadow of death hanging over a man's head can bring to pass in his face and manner. He grew thin and sallow and wild eyed, nervous and gloomy and morose. One day he stopped me and said, "I know now what your Buckshot Foster died of." And then he went on without another word.

But about ten days after our first meeting in the slave market he stopped me again and said quite cheerfully: "He has gone home. I'm satisfied of that now."

"Thank God!" I answered involuntarily.

"Ah," he said, with a twinkle of the eye. "Who says that a man must hang up his humanity on the peg with his hat in the hospital hall when he goes to be a surgeon? If the poet Keats had got over the first shock to his sensibilities he might have been the greatest surgeon of his day."

"You'll be more careful in future," I said, "not to cross the fanaticism of these fanatics."

He smiled and asked if I knew the Karueein mosque. I told him I had seen it.

"It is the greatest in Morocco," he said. "The Moors say the inner court stands on 800 pillars. I don't believe them, and I mean to see for myself."

I found it useless to protest, and he went his way laughing at my blanched and bewildered face. "That man," I thought, "is fit to be the hero of a tragedy, and he is wasting himself on a farce."

Meanwhile I had a shadow over my own life which would not lift. That letter which I had received from home at the moment of leaving Tangier had haunted me throughout the journey. Its brevity, its insufficiency, its delay and above all its conspicuous omission of all mention of our boy had given rise to endless speculation. Every dark possibility that fancy could devise had risen before me by way of explanation. I despised myself for such weakness, but self contempt did nothing to allay my vague fears. The child was ill—I knew it, I felt it, I could swear to it as certainly as if my ears could hear the labored breathing in his throat.

Nevertheless I went on; so much did my philosophy do for me. But when I got to Fez I walked straightway to the English postoffice to see if there was a letter awaiting me. Of course there was no letter there. I had not reflected that I had come direct from the port through which the mails had to pass and that if the postal courier had gone by me on the road I must have seen him, which I had not.

I was ashamed before my own consciousness, but, all the same, the postoffice saw me every day. Whatever the direction was that I took with my interpreter it led toward that destination in the end, and whatever the subject of his ceaseless babble it was forced to come at last to the times and seasons of the mails from England. These were biweekly, with various possibilities of casual arrivals besides.

Fez is a noble city, the largest and finest oriental city I had yet seen, fit to compare in its own much different way of beauty and of splendor with the great cities of the west, the great cities of the earth, and of all time, but for me its attractions were overshadowed by the gloom of my anxiety.

I slept three streets from the Karueein minarets, but the voice seemed to float into my room in the darkness and coil round my head and ring in my ears. Always I was awakened at the first sound of the muezzin "Allahu-akbar," or if I awoke in the silence and thought with a feeling of relief, "It is over; I have slept through it," the howling wail would suddenly break in upon my thanksgiving.

There was just one fact of life in Fez that gave me a kind of melancholy joy—at nearly every turn of a street my ears were arrested by the multitudinous cackle, the broken, various voiced singsong, of a children's school. These Moorish schools interested me. They were the simplest of all possible institutes, consisting usually of a rush covered cellar, two steps down from the street, with the teacher, the taleb, often a half blind old man, squatting in the middle of the floor, and his pupils seated about him, and all reciting together some passages of the Koran, the only textbook of education. One such school was close under my bedroom window. I heard the drone of it as early as 7 o'clock every morning, and as often as I went abroad I stood for a moment and looked in at the open doorway. A black boy sat there with a basket for the alms of passersby. He was a bright eyed little fellow, 6 or 7 years of age, and he knew one English phrase only. "Come on," he would say and hold up the basket and smile. What pathetic interest his sunny face had for me; how he would cheer and touch me, with what strange memories his voice and laugh would startle me, it would be pitiful to tell.

Bear with me. I was far from my own darling, I was in a strange land, I was a weak man for all that I was thought so strong, and my one besetting infirmity—more consuming than a mother's love—was preyed upon by my failing health, which in turn was preying upon it.

And if the sights of the streets brought me pain or pleasure that was akin to pain, what of the sights, the visions, the dreams of my own solitary mind? I could not close my eyes in the darkness but I saw my boy. His little child ghost was always with me. He never appeared as I had oftenest seen him—laughing, romping and kicking up his legs on the hearth rug. Sometimes he came as he would do at home after he had committed some childish trespass and I had whipped him—opening the door of my room and stopping one pace in quietly, nervously, half fearfully to say good night and kiss me at his bedtime, and I would lift my eyes and see over the shade of my library lamp his little sober red and white face just dried of its recent tears.

While I was indulging this weakness, the conviction was deepening in my mind that my boy was ill. So strong did this assurance become at length that though I was ashamed to give way to it so far as to set my face toward home, being yet no better for my holiday, I sat down at length to write a letter to Wenman—I had written to my wife by every mail—that I might relieve my pent up feelings. I said nothing to him of my misgivings, for I was loath to confess to them, having no positive reasons whatever and no negative grounds except the fact that I was receiving no letters, but I gave him a full history of my boy's case, described each stage of it in the past, foretold its probable developments in the future, indicated with elaborate care the treatment necessary at every point and foreshadowed the contingencies under which it might in the end become malignant and even deadly unless stopped by the operation that I had myself, after years of labor, found the art of making.

I spent an afternoon in the writing of this letter, and when it was done I felt as if a burden that had been on my back for ages had suddenly been lifted away. Then I went out alone to post it. The time was close to evening prayers, and as I walked through the streets the talebs and tradesmen, with their prayer mats under their arms, were trooping into the various mosques. Going by the Karueein mosque I observed that the good Muslimeen were entering it by hundreds. "Some special celebration," I thought. My heart was light, my eyes were alert, and my step was quick. For the first time since my coming to the city Fez seemed to me a beautiful place. The witchery of the scenes of the streets took hold of me. To be thus transported into a world of 2,000 years ago gave me the delight of magic.

When I reached the English postoffice, I found it shut up. On its shutters behind its iron grating a notice board was hung out, saying that the office was temporarily closed for the sorting of an incoming mail and the dispatch of an outgoing one. There was a little crowd of people waiting in front—chiefly Moorish servants of English visitors—for the window to open again, and near by stood the horses of the postal couriers pawing the pavement. I dropped my letter into the slit in the window and then stood aside to see if the mail had brought anything for me at last.

The window was thrown up, and two letters were handed to me through the grating over the heads of the Moors, who were crushing underneath. I took them with a sort of fear and half wished at the first moment that they might be from strangers. They were from home. One was from my wife. I knew the envelope before looking at the handwriting. The other was from Wenman.

I read Wenman's letter first. Good or bad, the news must be broken to me gently. Hardly had I torn the sheet open when I saw what it contained. My little Noel had been ill. He was still so, but not seriously, and I was not to be alarmed. The silence on their part which I had complained of so bitterly had merely been due to their fear of giving me unnecessary anxiety. For his part (Wenman's) he would have written before, relying on my manliness and good sense, but my wife had restrained him, saying she knew me better. There was no cause for apprehension. The boy was going along as well as could be expected, etc.

Not a word to indicate the nature and degree of the attack. Such an insufficient epistle must have disquieted the veriest nincompoop alive. To send a thing like that to me—to me of all men! Was there ever so gross a mistake of judgment?

I knew in an instant what the fact must be—my boy was down with that old congenital infirmity of the throat. Surely my wife had told me more. She had. Not by design, but unwittingly, she had revealed the truth to me. Granville Wenman had written to me, she said, explaining everything, and I was not to worry and bother. All that was possible was being done for our darling, and if I were there I could do no more. The illness had to have its course; so I must be patient. All this is the usual jargon of the surgery—I knew that Wenman had dictated it—and then a true line or two worth all the rest from my dear girl's own bleeding mother's heart. Our Noel was this and that, he complained of so and so, and first began to look unwell in such and such ways.

It was clear as noonday. The attack of the throat which I had foreseen had come. Five years I had looked for it. Through five long years I had waited and watched to check it. I had labored day and night that when it should come I might meet it. My own health I had wasted, and for what—for fame, for wealth, for humanity, for science? No, no, no, but for the life of my boy, and now, when his enemy was upon him at length, where was I—I who alone in all this world of God could save him? I was 1,800 miles from home!

Oh, the irony of my fate! My soul rose in rebellion against it. Staggering back through the darkening streets, the whole city seemed dead and damned.

How far I walked in this state of oblivion I do not know, but presently out of the vague atmosphere wherein all things had been effaced I became conscious, like one awakening after a drug, of an unusual commotion going on around. People were running past me and across me in the direction of the Karueein mosque. From that place a loud tumult was rising into the air. The noise was increasing with every moment and rising to a babel of human voices.

At that my disordered senses recovered themselves, and suddenly I became aware that the tumult was coming in my direction. The noise grew deeper, louder and more shrill at every step. In another moment it had burst upon me in a whirlpool of uproar.

Round the corner of the narrow lane that led to the Karueein mosque a crowd of people came roaring like a torrent. They were Moors, Arabs and Berbers, and they were shouting, shrieking, yelling, yelping and uttering every sound that the human voice can make. At the first instant I realized no more than this, but at the next I saw that the people were hunting a man as hounds hunt a wolf. The man was flying before them; he was coming toward me. In the gathering darkness I could see him. His dress, which was Moorish, was torn into shreds about his body. His head was bare. His chest was bleeding. I saw his face. It was the face of the American, my companion of the voyage.

He saw me, too, and at this instant he turned about and faced full upon his pursuers. What happened then I dare not tell.

Father, he was a brave man, and he sold his life dearly. But he fell at last. He was but one to a hundred. The yelping human dogs trod him down like vermin.

I am a coward. I fled and left him. When I got back to my lodgings, I called for my guide, for I was resolved to leave Fez without an hour's delay. The guide was not to be found, and I had

He was a brave man.

to go in search of him. When I lit on him at length, he was in a dingy coffee house, squatting on the ground by the side of another Moor, an evil looking scoundrel who was reciting some brave adventure to a group of admiring listeners.

I called my man out and told him of my purpose. He lifted his hands in consternation. "Leave Fez tonight?" he said. "Impossible, my sultan, impossible! My lord has not heard the order?"

"What order?" I asked. I was alarmed. Must I be a prisoner in Morocco while my child lay dying in England?

"That the gates be closed and no Christian allowed to leave the city until morning. It is the order of the kaloefa, my sultan, since the outrage of the Christian in the mosque this morning."

I suspected the meaning of this move in an instant, and the guide's answers to my questions ratified my fears. One man, out of madness or thirst for revenge, had led the attack upon the American, and a crowd of fanatics had killed him—giving him no chance of retreat with his life, either by circumcision or the profession of Islam. But cooler heads had already found time to think of the penalty of shedding Christian blood. That penalty was twofold. First, the penalty of disgrace which would come of the idea that the lives of Christians were not safe in Morocco, and next the penalty of hard dollars to be paid to the American minister at Tangier. To escape from the double danger the outrage was to be hushed up. Circumstances lent themselves to this artifice. True, that the passage of the American across country had been known in every village through which he had passed, but at the gates of Fez he had himself cut off all trace of his identity. He had entered the city alone or in disguise. His arrival as a stranger had not been notified at any of the "clubs" or bazaars. Only one man had recognized him. That man was Larby, his guide.

The body was to be buried secretly, no Christian being allowed to see it. Then the report was to be given out that the dead man had been a Moorish subject, that he had been killed in a blood feud, and that the rumor that he was a Christian caught in the act of defiling the mosque was an error without the shadow of truth in it. But until all this had been done no Christian should be allowed to pass through the gates. As things stood at present the first impulse of a European would be to fly to the consul with the dangerous news.

I knew something of the Moors and their country by this time, and I left Fez that night, but it cost me £50 to get out of it. There was a bribe for the cadi, a bribe for the caliph and bribes for every ragged Jack of the underlings, down to the porter at the gate.

With all my horror and the fever of my anxiety I could have laughed in the face of the first of these functionaries. Between his greedy desire of the present I was offering him, his suspicion that I knew something of the identity of the Christian who had been killed, his misgivings as to the reasons of my sudden flight and his dread that I would discover the circumstances of the American's death the figure he cut was a foolish one, but why should I reproach the man's duplicity? I was practicing the like of it myself. Too well I knew that if I betrayed any knowledge of what had happened it would be impossible that I should be allowed to leave Fez. So I pretended to know nothing. It was a ridiculous interview.

On my way back from it I crossed a little company of Moors leading, surrounding and following a donkey. The donkey was heavily laden with what appeared to be two great panniers of rubbish. It was dusk, but my sight has always been keen, and I could not help seeing that hidden under the rubbish there was another burden on the donkey's back. It was the body of a dead man. I had little doubt of who the dead man must be, but I hastened on and did not look again. The Moors turned into a garden as I passed them. I guessed what they were about to do there, but my own danger threatened me and I wished to see and know no more.

As I was passing out of the town in the moonlight an hour before midnight with my grumbling tentmen and muleteers at my heels a man stepped out of the shadow of the gateway arch and leered in my face and said in broken English, "So your Christian friend is corrected by Allah!"

It was the scoundrel whom I had seen in the coffee house. I knew he must be Larby and that he had betrayed his master at last. Alas, I knew that he was aware that I had seen all! At that moment, looking down from my horse's back into the man's evil face, my whole nature changed. I remembered the one opportunity which the American had lost—out of a wandering impulse of human tenderness—of saving his own life by taking the life of him that threatened it, and I said in my heart of hearts, "Now God in heaven keep me from the like temptation."

Ah, father, do not shrink from me! Think of it, only think of it! I was 1,500 miles from home, and I was going back to my dying boy.

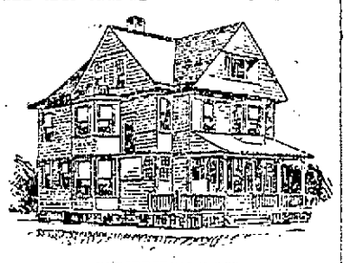
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

$4,000 DWELLING.

This Design Combines Comfort and Beauty in a Marked Degree.

[Copyright, 1898, by George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.]

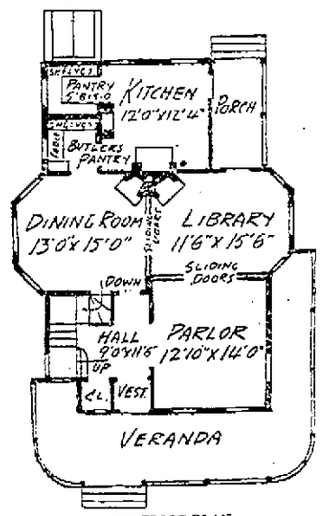
"It was the greatest mistake of my life." This we may all say at least once in our busy lives, and very often that same mistake was that the person had built a house and was afraid to impress his views on the architect as to the conveniences of his building, suited to the especial requirements of his family. He has merely let the architect intimidate him and possibly left his entire building in the hands of some indiscriminate architect, who has built it regardless of cost to the owner and has rushed it through in any old way, making as few detailed plans as possible and thus causing it to be improper and



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

faulty in construction. This architect has captured his client through some advertisement that appeared in a fascinating manner in some local paper and was undoubtedly stolen from some architect of repute who drew up the plans and elevations for his own use.

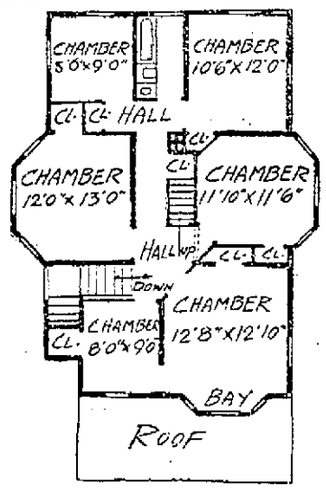
Therefore if you are contemplating building study a book of plans over very carefully, consider your family in every possible way, your furniture, and, above all, the proposed site of your home, and endeavor to build the exterior of your house so that it will blend with the architecture of nature. By a little careful study in this direction you may be able to construct a home whose very first appearance will suggest coziness and comfort. How often you see a house that is located in a most charming locality, yet is greatly lacking in something—something that the uninitiated fail to comprehend, but with a practiced eye the effect is easily noticed! Especially is this the case where architects



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

have a client who has received plans, &c., from a distance through the agency of the mails. Where this is the case care and attention should always be given to a minute description of the surrounding country and natural climatic conditions and whether a wooded or stony country. By a competent architect all these things would be carefully weighed, and he could plan a structure so that it would harmonize with the natural characteristics of that particular locality.

The building that we hereby illustrate is one of our many designs that are planned for the comfort and convenience of the occupants, the first floor consisting of parlor, dining room and library, with a large kitchen and butler's and kitchen pantries. The library and dining room each contain a large Roman brick fireplace. A large front hall, with vestibule, is also a good feature. House on first floor is partly surrounded by a spacious veranda. On the second floor we have six large, roomy



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

chambers and bathroom. Every room is so constructed as to have one large closet.

In the attic are finished two large rooms for the use of the servants, and there is another large unfinished room for use as a storeroom. In this building we have endeavored to utilize all possible room, combining comfort and symmetry in design, and altogether it is a building that any man would be proud of as the owner or as occupant. It is also a house that is well adapted to many localities. It can be erected for $4,000, including everything complete.

Authorities differ as to the rate of growth of the human hair, and it is said to be very dissimilar in different individuals. The most usually accepted calculation gives 6½ inches per annum.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

Treatment Advised by the Entomologist of the New Jersey Station.

The treatment suggested by J. B. Smith, entomologist of the New Jersey station, for the San Jose scale is in brief: Winter treat badly infested trees with either soap or kerosene, according to circumstances, and follow by one, two or three summer treatments, as may be found necessary. Whale oil soap is safer to trees in average hands than kerosene and should be used where it is likely to prove effective for that reason. He makes these suggestions:

When trees and scales are dormant, the winter treatment is begun. If the trees are young and not in bearing, with smooth bark, paint the trunks and larger branches so far as they can be reached with whale oil soapsuds, two pounds in one gallon of water, and put it on thoroughly, being sure to get an inch or so below the surface to reach scales at that point. During a dry spell in January spray the upper parts of the trees with a mixture of the same strength and again treat the trunk with the spray. In February or March trim out carefully and cut every twig and branch that the tree can safely spare. The object of this trimming is to get rid of those small spurs and twigs that are most difficult to wet thoroughly by a spray and which would be most likely to harbor isolated scales.

This treatment will kill all but a very small percentage of scales, and some trees will be entirely cleared. Thereafter the trees should be closely watched in early June. At about the 15th of that month a very careful search should be made for crawling larvæ. Every tree on which even one larva is seen should be marked and treated with either whale oil soap, a pound in a gallon of water, or the mechanical mixture of kerosene and water, put on with an emulsion sprayer. If the winter and spring treatments were carefully made, few trees should need one in fall, and one year of careful work should clean any orchard of young trees from scales.

If the trees are large and in bearing, a somewhat different practice must obtain. If they are smooth barked, like certain pear, apple and plum, the whale oil soapsuds, two pounds in a gallon of water, can be painted in December on the trunks and as far as can be conveniently reached on the main branches. In January or February spray the entire trees with whale oil soap at the rate of only a pound in a gallon of water to avoid injuring fruit buds by the stronger mixture. Trim out carefully in March or at any time during the late winter, and when the buds begin to swell treat the entire trees with undiluted kerosene.

All trimming should be done at least a month before kerosene is applied, and either a Vermorel or the finest Nixon nozzle should be used, with sufficient force behind it to make a mistlike spray. Always select a clear, dry day, so that the kerosene may evaporate rapidly, and see that the trees themselves are dry. If the trees are rough barked or scaly, so that the soap mixture will not readily reach all parts of the surface, use kerosene at once on the trunks as well. The oil has the advantage of penetrating by its own properties, but it should be sprayed rather than painted, so as not to get on too much. Never put it on so that it runs down the trunk and into the soil. You will be very apt otherwise to find a dead tree in spring.

The essential points to be regarded in the application of kerosene are the finest possible spray, the completest and thinnest possible coating over the entire surface and weather conditions favoring rapid evaporaiton. The trees themselves should be dry. Any departure from these suggestions may cause injury, for kerosene improperly used is fatal to plant life.

Starting Hotbeds.

The earlier the season the more heating material will be required in starting a hotbed. American Agriculturist says: The most convenient way to make this bed is on the surface of the ground. The manure having been prepared in the usual way, pack it three feet deep, and two feet wider each side and two feet longer each end than the frame. Set your frame on and bank all around with the heating material. Put the glass on and keep closed until heat generates, which will be in about one day. On testing by plunging a thermometer into the heating material, if it is in good working order, the heat will run up to over 100 degrees. When the heat drops to about 90 degrees, soil to the depth of five or six inches should be put in the frame, when it will be ready for your plants or seed.

As soon as the seed is in or the plants are set cover at night with mats and shutters. The greatest care must be used at this time to prevent frost. Air must be given during the day and care must be taken that the heat does not run up too high. Great care should be exercised in watering. It is best to use water that has the chill taken off. The young plants are so tender that a slight chill might kill them.

Bacterial Disease of Corn.

A bacterial disease of sweet corn is found in the market gardens on Long Island and is the subject of remark in a New York state station bulletin. The plants wilt and die when quite young, and the disease seems to be confined to sweet corn and is most destructive to early varieties. Field corn and popcorn appear to be entirely exempt. The plant doctors have not been able to find any remedy for the disease except great care in selection and the use of varieties that are capable of resisting the disease. Lime and sulphur have been tried, and neither has proved successful. Luckily this disease is not widely scattered over the country.

:: ABOUT THE SQUAN CREEK FOLKS. ::

Old Jep Jones Tells the Story of Moses Parker Who Was Found Sadly Wanting.

Copyright, 1898. BY M. QUAD.

When Moses Parker moved down to Squan Creek from Keyport we gin him jest a week to git settled and look around. Then Ephriam Watkins took him down to the old sawmill, and sat him down on a log, and begun:

"As I'm one o' the leadin' men o' Squan Creek I feel it my solemn dooty to ax ye a few queshuns. Do ye wanter belong to the upper crust o' society here, or do ye wanter be counted among the mudsills?"

"As fur that," sez Moses, "I'm allus fur the upper crust. My fam'ly ar' descended from the revolushun, and my feelin's ar' alius feelin' fur the aristocracy."

"The upper crust will receive ye," sez Ephriam, "or it will cast ye out. That's accordin' to the course ye take. Was thar' many liars in Keyport?"

"Only three or four worthy to be called by the name."

"Was you one of 'em?"

"I kin say without undue vanity that I was. I calkerlate that I ranked as liar No. 1 up thar."

"That's a mighty pint in your favor. All of us here kind o' sized ye up fur a liar, but we didn't know fur sure. Ye can't allus tell by a man's face whether he will lie or tell the trooth. What sort o' lies did ye lie about up thar?"

"Mostly about clams and lobsters," sez Moses. "My great specialty was lyin' about lobsters. That's how I got the name o' the 'Lobster Liar.' It went without sayin' that I could tell a bigger lobster lie than any other man within 20 miles of Keyport. Mebbe you remember the story in some of the New York papers about a gigantic lobster seizin' my skiff and upsettin' it in Keyport bay?"

"I dew, and was that one o' your lies?"

"It was—one o' my small ones."

"Then you'll certainly do fur the upper crust of high society here," sez Ephriam, as he slaps his leg. "That was a bewtiful lie—a bewtiful lie. Hanged if it didn't deceive all the liars in Squan Creek! Yes, that's all right, but I must ax ye further. Hevin' once told a lie do ye stick to it right along?"

"Allus."

"If yer boat got upset and ye was driftin' around, would ye own up?"

"Never! I'd drift clean across the ocean before I'd give up!"

"Spose ye was took sick and thought ye was goin' to die?"

"It would be jest the same. Indeed, I believe I should think up a bigger lie to tell. I ain't no man to brag onto himself, but when I go back on the reputashun of my colonial forefathers the folks of Squan Creek kin ride me outer town on a rail."

Then Ephriam felt that Moses was all right, and he clasped him in his arms and welcomed him to Squan Creek. He was introduced to all the folks, paid for all the drinks, and everybody was glad we had a lobster liar among us. We had the best kind o' liars about oysters, clams, sharks, whales and crabs, but nobody had made a specialty of lyin' about lobsters. Moses was told to begin Monday mornin', and he didn't need no proddin' up about it. He jest got off sum of the sleekest, fattest lies we ever listened to, and it was voted that he was all right and an ornyment to the upper crust.

Mebbe six weeks had gone by, and Moses Parker was makin' a name fur himself and doin' us proper credit, when a squall upsets his boat in the bay and he saved hisself from goin' to the bottom by catchin' hold of buoy No. 3. He thought he was all alone, but he wasn't. Two of the crewd was on Bird island, near by, and arter Moses had bin haugin' on fur 15 minits they heard him yell out:

"Oh! Lord, I ain't fitten to die in this way! I've bin lyin' about lobsters fur the last five y'ars, and I want at least a month to repent in! Jest let me be saved, and I'll never tell another lie as long as I live!"

The boys rowed out and took him off, and when they brung him home his words was reported. He had promised to lie and stick to it, but he'd gone back on hisself the very first thing. At the meetin' which was called he was ordered to stand up and explain, and thar' was a sweet smile on his face as he riz to his feet and said:

"Gentlemen, thar's sum awful mistake yere. It's true that my boat was upsot by the squall, and that I was left hangin' to the buoy and expectin' every minute to be my last; but I was thinkin' up a new lobster lie and repeatin' it aloud, and them was the words the boys overheard."

As the wind was howlin' and the waves roarin' it was just possible that the boys may hev been mistaken. They vowed they wasn't, but it was decided to gin Moses the benefit of the doubt and he was let off. He understood, however, that he was to be watched from that time on, and he jest braced right up and told some of the mightiest lobster lies ever heard in America. That was one of his lies published in a Philadelphia paper, about a lobster walkin' ashore on Cat island and seizin' a yearlin' colt belongin' to Deacon Spooner. Moses said he saw the hull performance from his boat, and that the screams of the colt made his blood run cold. He took a reporter down to the island and showed him the airth all torn up, and pieces of hide lyin' around, and the story brung him in $20 in cash and restored his prestige among us. The colt was over on Catfish marsh all the time, but the story went jest the same.

Moses Parker had been in Squan Creek fur six months, and was hevin' things all his own way, when one day he was took with bilious colic. He was around the house, and when the first pain struck him he got skeert and said to his wife:

"Lucy, I'm marked fur death and you'll be a widder afore night! It's all on account of my lyin'."

"But I never knowed you to lie," sez she.

"I've done nothing but lie fur the last six months, and now Providence is arter me. If I die with all these 5,000 whoppin' big lies on my soul I won't go within a thousand miles of Heaven. Don't ye think I'd better call in sumbody and confess?"

His wife thought he had, and she run fur the preacher. By the time she got back with him Moses was all doubled up with pains and thought he hadn't but half an hour to live. When he said he wanted to confess to his lyin' the preacher speaks up and sez:

"I shouldn't be too hasty if I was you. You hev worked hard to build up a reputashun in Squan Creek, and it shouldn't go in an hour."

"But I want to own up and ask forgiveness," sez Moses, and right then and thar' he owned up to 352 lobster lies, big and little. The preacher tried to choke him off, and his wife wept when she thought of his lost reputashun, but thar' was no holdin' him back. He didn't die, however. A dose of damaica ginger cured him arter he'd owned up, and then he tried to git out o' it, same as before. It wasn't fur him to do it. The preacher was agin him and his own wife was agin him, and Ephriam Watkins stood up and said:

"Ye can't never make no upper crust out o' no lower crust. He's a bewtiful liar—a bewtiful liar, but he can't lie and stick to it. He might be a ornyment to this community, but he's only a disgrace, and if he would save the reputashun of Squan Creek from everlastin' disgrace he must go."

And the next week Moses Parker moved back to Keyport, and nobody would bid him good-by as he went out o' town with tears in his eyes.

THE PREACHER ADVISES AGAINST CONFESSION.

COZY SUBURBAN HOME.

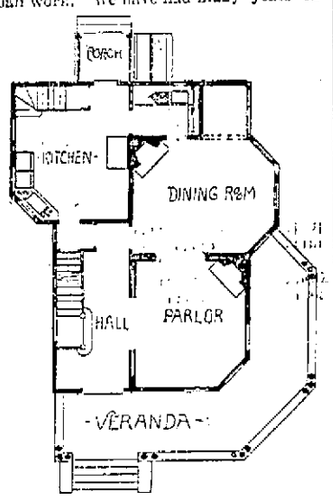
Design For a Comfortable and Commodious Dwelling to Cost $4,000.

[Copyright, 1898, by George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.]

What is worth doing, as all is worth doing well. This is a very old and probably the most quoted proverb in existence. It may be used in many ways by men of all shades and all classes. But how many men follow its instructions? We can safely say not one man in a million. Our object in quoting this proverb is to apply it to the man who has built or who contemplates building. Referring to the man who has built and is perhaps living in his own home, we would like to ask a few questions. Can he realize any mistakes? Does his building come up to his expectations as regards comfort? Is he perfectly satisfied with the details and inner arrangements of his house? Many men will tell you they are not perfectly satisfied. There are some little alterations continually going on, a slight addition here and there, new wings, more closets and many other minor changes which must be made before the home can be called complete. Now, all these changes are expensive and run the cost up to something that you did not calculate on when inviting estimates, and thus from the mere fact of neither you nor your architect carefully weighing and considering these seemingly trivial matters you are led to spend more, often much more, than you originally intended to.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

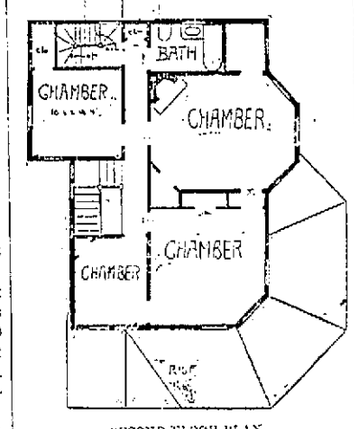
This is particularly the case with suburban work. We have had many years' experience in this class of work and could cite many instances similar to that which we have related.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

We have here a cozy comfortable suburban home which we hope will commend itself to the reader—no complexity of design—and a building that will be in harmony with many localities. On the first floor are dining room and parlor, both having fireplaces, which are indispensable to country houses, providing they are built properly, with the flue constructed to draw as it should do. A large and comfortable kitchen, with rear stairs to the servants' quarters, is another important feature, giving the other occupants of the building necessary privacy. We place a veranda around the main front of the building, which commands a most magnificent view of the Hudson river for many miles north and south.

On the second floor are four large chambers and a bathroom fitted up with all modern improvements. In the attic we finish up two rooms, which may be used as chambers, and a large room for storeroom. The cellar is 7 feet deep, and the whole building is heated throughout by a hot water boiler. The cost of this house will not exceed $4,000. It was erected within 20 miles of New York and has given great satisfaction.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Plastering.

For three coat work there should be used about 300 pounds of plaster for each 100 yards of three coat work, and it should be mixed with about 8 buckets of clean sharp sand to 100 pounds of plaster, and plaster is to be thoroughly mixed before adding water, but not until ready to add water, as sand often contains enough water to cause plaster to set, and mortar should be mixed stiff enough to work freely from the trowel. There should be no delay in putting the plaster on the wall when mixed.

The walls should not be allowed to dry too fast, and openings should be closed, especially in windy weather. Plaster should go to the under floor in all cases, behind baseboards and sheathing, and if lime mortar is used it should be run through a fine screen to prevent popping in the plaster.—Exchange.

For Warm Weather.

Moorish influence is charming in the country house. One conjures up at the name cool, flashing fountains in the midst of the salons, airy galleries and arcades and lattices cut with interlacing figures that entice the eye in a dreamy wandering in and out in lines leading nowhither.—Decorator and Furnisher.

A FEMALE FINANCIER.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Up to the age of 30 Miss Nancy Scott had simply been looked upon by people of Rainsville, among whom she had lived for 15 years, as a very ordinary girl and a very homely old maid. In fact, if a prize had been offered for the most awkward and ungainly and ugly-faced woman in the four countries, she would have distanced all competitors without even showing her big feet. Her temper was as bad as her looks, and if she hadn't had a little house of her own and a small income to run it, she would have had a hard time of it to find a roof to shelter her.

One day Miss Scott got word that she had been left heir to $50,000 in cash, and two weeks later the greenbacks were counted down to her. A male relative whom she had never seen, and who was perhaps uglier than herself, had died and left her all his wealth. There were people who took a second look at Nancy after she got her money and found characteristics to praise, but the majority couldn't see any change. Up to that date nobody had ever hinted that she was a born financier. Nothing had transpired to make them think so. She was a persistent kicker against eggs at 11 cents per dozen and butter at 15 cents a pound, and it was known that she made two pair of shoestrings last her a year, but those things were looked upon more in the light of economy than financiering.

Miss Nancy's first move along the path of success was a venturesome one. Every dollar of her legacy was put into an earthen crock and buried in the cellar. She didn't purpose that any bank-wrecker should get it. That she had the money in the house soon became common gossip, and in time the news was bound to reach the ears of outsiders. She lived all alone, and her house was a goodly distance from any other, and it wouldn't require much nerve on the part of a robber to pay her a midnight visit.

One day, three months after the arrival of the legacy, a stranger reached Rainsville with a patent clothes-horse. It was remarked that he was neither a pusher nor a talker, but among the few houses he called at was Miss Nancy Scott's. An old maid has clothes to hang on a clothes-horse, as well as anyone, and when Nancy had beaten the price down from a dollar and a half to seventy cents she invested. The patent right man did not bow himself out immediately after getting his money. He was a rather good-looking, middle-aged man, and he dropped a hint that he was a widower and looking around for a second wife. Nancy was not looking for a husband, second-hand or any other sort, and she was not long in turning him down and out. When next she saw him it was an hour past midnight and he stood by her bedside with candle in hand. It had been an easy matter for him to get in through a window, and once inside without any alarm he looked upon that crock of greenbacks as good as his. Miss Nancy wasn't so very much surprised; neither did she scream and raise a row.

"You have money buried in a crock in the cellar," said the robber, as he saw that she was awake.

"Well?" she queried.

"Well, old gal, I'm after it. Sorry to trouble you, but I must make things safe."

In coming through the back yard he had cut off a piece of the clothes-line, and he now proceeded to tie her wrists together and then make them fast to the bed-post. During the operation she gave him a bit of her mind, but he was in too much of a hurry to argue with her. After threatening to gag her if she raised her voice he went down cellar to look for the treasure. He was hardly out of sight when Miss Nancy began a struggle with the rope, and in five minutes she was loose. The average old maid would have run to the nearest house and raised an alarm. This old maid took time to dress as she thought it over, and her first move was to open a window opposite the open cellar door. This caused a draught which blew out the robber's candle as he went searching about, and when he came blundering up the dark stairs to relight it he received such a blow on the head from a stick of firewood that he went backwards to the ground and was tied head and heels when he recovered himself.

Just what conversation passed between the two Miss Nancy never would tell, but that it was vigorous and acrid and full of exclamation points no one doubted. The man who had come to rob her had a watch, a pin, and about $200 in cash. This wealth changed hands before he left the cellar and he never reappeared at the hotel to claim the four dozen clothes-horses he had on storage there. It wasn't a bad speculation for the old maid. No financier could have done better, and some would have done worse.

Six months later a fellow-townsman organized a stock company to create and conduct a water-power. After a dozen people had declared it a good thing and put in money, Miss Nancy invested $5,000. A few weeks after investing things began to look a little suspicious, and one evening she started out to call upon the president of the company. She encountered him on a back street of the town as he was making his way to the depot, satchel in hand. She wanted to talk, but he was in a hurry. She wanted her money, but his hurry increased. Miss Nancy wasn't one of the sort to let go. When the man announced that he was on his way to Chicago to buy machinery she announced that she would go along. She walked beside him to the depot, and, finding her obstinate and determined, he reached down into his satchel and gave her back her money. That was not enough. She wanted $200 more for interest and trouble, and after a brief argument she got it. The man got away with $15,000 of other people's money, but Miss Nancy was ahead of the game.

Then a "boomer" came to the village. He had recommendations from no end of corporations, national banks and individuals, and his schemes were many and gigantic. Four or five new railroads, seven or eight factories, and car-shops employing 6,000 men were among the "booms." Among the properties to be turned into the syndicate at 100 cents on the dollar, and resold at about 1,000 per cent. profit, was the half acre of ground owned by Miss Nancy. She also advanced $2,000 in cash. While the whole town was shouting and getting ready for a tidal wave of prosperity Miss Nancy received a hint which set her to investigating. One evening a week later she made a call on the highly recommended boomer. He was in his room at the village hotel, answering letters, signing deeds and counting up cash. He granted the old maid a five-minute interview. It was nearer an hour before she came out. She had the documents to prove that he was a swindler and dead-beat, and after trying in vain to bluff her down or stave her off he returned the deed of her property, which had not yet been recorded, counted her out her $2,000 in cash, and it was generally believed that she received a bonus of several hundred dollars. Miss Nancy wasn't financiering for the public, but only for herself. Therefore, she went her way and said nothing, while the public of Rainsville were "done" out of a cool $50,000.

The boom had hardly collapsed when the old maid had another adventure with robbers. Early one evening there came a rap at the door, and three men pushed their way in when the door was opened. The woman was found and gagged, and for five long hours the men dug up the soil in the cellar and hunted over the house for the money. They found several crocks, but no crock with $50,000 in it. They indulged in threats of torture and death, but Miss Nancy was firm. Even when they blistered the soles of her feet with a lighted candle she had nothing to tell. The robbers were in disguise, but in roaming about one of them dropped a letter from his pocket which was found in a dirt-heap down cellar two days later. In about a week the victim appeared at a farmhouse ten miles away, and by means of the letter convinced the farmer that a son of his was one of the robbers. There was some financiering, but it didn't include the general public. Miss Nancy wanted pay for her blistered soles and her sleepless night, and the farm changed owners before the matter was settled. It was valued at $3,000.

There were several other incidents to prove that Miss Nancy Scott was born to get ahead in the world, but there was one in particular which went to settle any last lingering doubt in the minds of her friends or enemies. Coal was discovered in the hills near the village. It was no boom—no swindle—but a sure thing, with the leading capitalists of the county behind it. Miss Nancy didn't invest until several widows had given up their mites and coal had been found by the car-load. She might not have invested then but for the minister of her church, who called to say:

"Sister Scott, I am so certain that the coal mine is a good thing that I have invested all my savings in it."

She then took $5,000 worth of stock and felt easier in her mind for a month. One day she got news that the deposit had petered out, and that the whole thing was on the order of a swindle. Nobody knew where Miss Nancy got the old shotgun which she carried on her shoulder as she walked up to the mine. It had been shut down for the day that an investigation might be made, and the board of officials was down the shaft as the old maid arrived. The men who were stationed to draw them up were overawed and driven away, and when the investigation had been made they found a woman and a gun awaiting them.

"I want my money," said Miss Nancy, as the officials asked what was up.

"But the vein has given out," was the reply to her demand.

"If the vein has, I haven't, and you won't get out until I have my money!"

They laughed at her at first. After a couple of hours they found she was very much in earnest, and they began to plead and argue. They tried to make her believe that capital was always invested at a certain risk, and that she had taken chances with the rest of the share-holders. She wouldn't look upon it in that way. The miners left her to fight it out on that line, and she sat down to do it. The afternoon passed and evening came on, and the president, secretary and treasurer were still at the bottom of the 20-foot shaft. They threatened her with the law, and she laughed at them. They coaxed and argued, but they could not move her. Hoping for rescue, they held out till noon next day. Then Miss Nancy lowered pen and ink to the treasurer, who happened to have his check-book in his pocket, and he filled out a check for $5,150. The odd sum was to pay her for the hardships she had endured. Before they were drawn up the woman had the money from the bank, and she was the only stockholder who got a dollar out of it.

As to the crock of money in the cellar, it never was there, and 40 robbers might have dug down 40 feet and found only dirt. Soon after the affair of the mine Miss Nancy was taken very ill, and when it was said she must die she told where her money was hidden. It was in a crock at the foot of an apple tree in the back yard, but after she got well it was transferred to the bank, where a portion of it, at least, remains to this day.

... THE BOWSER FAMILY TROUBLES. ...

They Have Some Very Startling and Unusual Experiences While Moving Into Their New Home in a New York Flat Building.

Copyright, 1898. BY M. QUAD.

When Mr. Bowser had decided that they were to try flat life for three or four months, while the house was undergoing alterations, Mrs. Bowser was naturally anxious to see the flat.

"No use making a journey of four or five miles to see a flat," he replied. "It's right there and it won't get away before we go over with the goods."

It therefore came about that neither of them stepped foot into the place he had leased until the vans with the household goods were at the door. Mrs. Bowser stood on the steps, took a look around, and then dolefully asked:

"Is this the scenery you referred to when you came home and told me about the flat?"

"What's the matter with the scenery?" he replied, as he let his eyes wander around.

"Oh! nothing at all! There's a coal yard, a boarding stable, two squatters' shanties and a saloon, and we shall have nothing to complain of in the way of scenery!"

"Finding fault even before we have entered the house, eh! What has the scenery got to do with us? We shall be three flights up and overlook it all. You can't expect every flat in New York to look out on rivers, and parks, and mountains. Let's go up and see the rooms."

They had reached the foot of the second flight of stairs when they encountered a woman with a bunch of keys in her hand. Indeed, Mr. Bowser bumped against her in the semi-darkness before her presence was discovered.

"Who—who the Old Harry is this, and what are you skulking around here for?" he demanded.

"Who am I, sir!" exclaimed the woman, as she jingled her keys about—"I'll soon let you know who I am! I'm the janitress of this house, and what business have you poking around here?"

"Oh, the janitress, eh? Well, why in thunderation don't you have this hall lighted? Do you suppose I've got the eyes of a cat that I can see in the dark?"

"It's none of your business, sir! I obeys what I'm told by the landlord, and nobody asked you to come poking up here. Who is it you are after?"

"Woman!" shouted Mr. Bowser as he glared at her through the obscurity, "my name is Bowser!"

"And I don't care for that!"

"And I've rented the fourth flat!"

"Oh, that's it? Well, that's different, but I've also got a further word to say. If you are a man as gets drunk and raises high jinks I'll not permit ye to disturb the other tenants. And don't think I'm here to be running up and down stairs at your beck and call. If ye want the halls lighted and will pay for the extra gas, I'll see the landlord, but he's not a man to be bulldozed."

Mr. Bowser would have hung on and argued matters, but Mrs. Bowser, who had crouched against the wall and held her breath, tugged at his arm and got him away. He clumped upstairs ahead of her, muttering under his breath; but as he unlocked the door leading into their flat he braced up cheerfully and exclaimed:

"Well, old girl, here we are at last. I'll have that woman bounced this afternoon, go to the board of public works and have the scenery changed to-morrow, and then we'll proceed to take comfort. Now, then, look about and tell me how you like it?"

Mrs. Bowser took a walk from the kitchen to the parlor and then leaned up against the wall and wept.

"What is Timothy is the matter now?" demanded Mr. Bowser as he looked at her in astonishment.

"Look—look at the scenery!" she sobbed, as she pointed from a front window.

"Scenery—yes. The scenery seems to be a junk-yard which deals mostly in old bottles, but what has that got to do with us? You didn't expect to see Pike's Peak from these windows, did you?"

"But it's a tucked-up little playhouse of a flat!" she protested, as she wiped away her tears to look around.

"Just look at this parlor! Why, it isn't as big as my bedroom at home!"

"Of course it isn't, but did you expect we were to give a dance here once a week? It's simply a cosy little parlor for a small family, and when we get settled you'll be delighted. You won't have to walk half a block to cross the room."

"But the bedrooms are dark!" she went on, as the tears came again.

"My dear woman," said Mr. Bowser in coaxing tones and calling a bland smile to his face, "a bedroom was invented for use at night. I seen nothing whatever to complain of. There is no waste room here. Everything is cosy and convenient, and inside of a week you'll go around singing."

"You'll—you'll get us back home as soon as you can?" she asked as she tried to brace up.

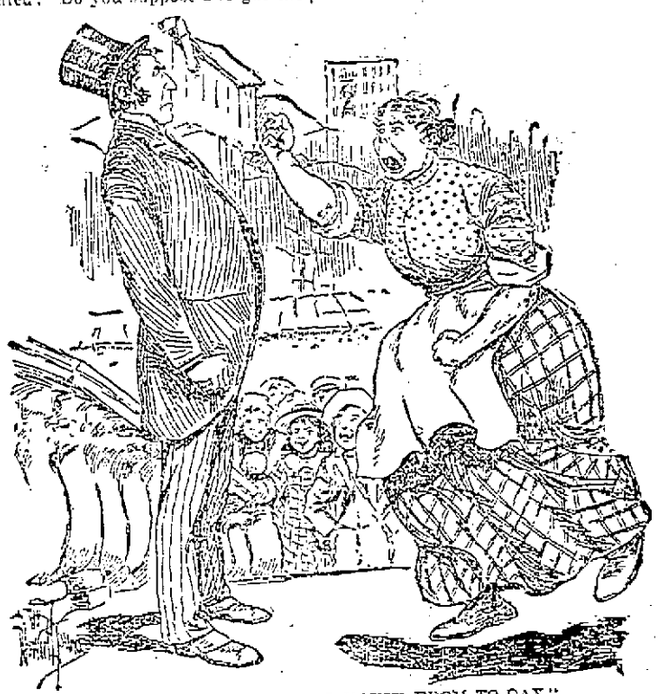
"Of course. That is, I expect you'll make a bigger kick about going back home than you did of coming over here, but it'll be all right. Brace up, now, for here come the goods."

Mr. Bowser handed in a chair for her, and then followed the men down stairs to make them hurry. He had forgotten all about the janitress, but she was at the front door and looking for him. Not knowing the powers and dignity of the average janitress of the average flat, he had stroked her fur the wrong way at the very outset, and she did not intend to put up with it.

"Did ye say yer name was Towser?" she asked as he appeared.

"No, ma'am, I didn't! I said my name was Bowser, and if you can read and write you'd better put it down and remember it. Seems to me you've got a good deal to say around here."

"For Heaven's sake, but hear him talk!" exclaimed the woman as she turned to about 20 children who were crowding up the steps. "I should think I had a good deal to say around here, as you put it! Who is it that's in charge of these flats except me! You'd better be finding out the difference between a tenant and a janitress, you had."



"THERE'LL BE FUN IN THIS HOUSE FROM TO-DAY."

"Woman, don't talk to me in this way!" shouted Mr. Bowser, as he grew red in the face.

"And don't you talk this way to me!"

"You may be the janitress just now, but as soon as I can reach the landlord by telephone I'll have you bounced!"

"It's the landlord ye'll see is it!" she sneered as she snapped her fingers at Mr. Bowser. "Ye'll see the landlord and hev me bounced from me job—ha! ha! ha! Who but me own husband Peter lint the landlord the money to build these flats, and who but me has the mortgage safe in her trunk? It's me that ye'd better see about bouncing the landlord, and I'm waiting right here for ye to apologize to me for the words ye said upstairs!"

"Apologize to a janitress!" gasped Mr. Bowser.

"Aye! sir, and it's got to be a mighty humble one, too, or I don't overlook things!"

"I'll see you in Texas first, and now you skate upstairs or down cellar or wherever you belong, and don't you dare to speak to me again unless I address you first!"

"What! What!" almost sobbed the woman in her passion, as she danced about. "You speaking like that to the woman who owns the landlord and has a mortgage on the house and all the tenants! Did I ever! But there'll be fun in this house from to-day, and you won't be the one to laugh over it!"

[Mr. Bowser is something of a bluffer, as the reader knows, and in most instances has gained his point, but when he tackled the janitress of a flat house he didn't begin to realize the magnitude of his undertaking. Not a piece of furniture had yet entered the door when she had camped on his trail.]

An Unjust Charge.

"Somebody is trying to prove that society is responsible for murders."

"Well, that's wrong; society is made up of people who want to kill one another and never do."—Chicago Record.